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INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY CONFERENCE, G



TILDHALL, LONDON, JULY, 1897.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 22.

SEPTEMBER, 1897.

No. 9

THE new Librarian of Congress continues to give the best of evidence of his intention to make the library worthy of its opportunities, by appointing skilled and fit men in the leading positions. Of the new assistant librarians, A. P. C. Griffin is one of the most experienced and skilled bibliographers in the country, and Arthur R. Kimball, as state librarian of New Hampshire, made an excellent record, which gives promise, in case he should have charge of the division including state publications, of strengthening the national library in a department in which it should be most strong and in which it has been most weak. James C. Hanson, chief of the catalog department, has held a like position for some years in the library of the University of Wisconsin: T: H. Clark. the new superintendent of the Law Library, has not had library experience, but is a man of public service in other departments, who has shown the true library spirit - as in his address on "Historical Alabama," urging the need of collecting material in that state - and there is good reason to hope for his success in this position. It is stated that there have been nearly 7000 applications for the 60 places which the new librarian has filled or has yet to fill in the library - a sufficient commentary on the nature of the task and of the burden upon the executive, who is without any defence from civil service examination rules or methods.

It was proposed that the recent visit of American librarians to England should have some permanent memorial, and certainly none could be more fitting than one at the home of the master of English literature, in the church where he lies buried, in a town where such noteworthy hospitality was offered to American visitors. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the librarians who visited England will take part effectively in raising the funds for the completion of the American portion of the memorial window in Shakespeare's church. One subscription of \$50 toward the \$500 which is understood to be necessary has already been made, and the LIBRARY JOURNAL will be glad to receive further subscriptions in the hope of completing the necessary sum. It is perhaps too much to expect that the money shall be actually given by librarians, especially by those whose purses are now depleted by the unwonted expenditure of the transatlantic journey, but almost every librarian among those who went abroad will have friends within his official library circle who would be glad, if their attention were called to the matter, to contribute their part toward this excellent end. We hope that it will be possible to send to the worthy vicar the means of realizing in tangible fashion the assurances of good-will which so many have reason to feel toward him and toward all the good people of Stratford-on-Avon.

WE have received an unhappily intemperate communication from Mr. Schwartz, demanding "for what inscrutable reason" an earlier communication of his to the JOURNAL had not been printed, and asking, "are you running the L. J. in the interest of Mr. - or of a clique, or in the interest of truth?" We have only to make the simple statement that Mr. Schwartz's previous communication had been standing in type for some months, but was so long that it was crowded out from month to month by material more compact and of more immediate importance. Originality is not of the first importance in library progress, and, indeed, those who have contributed most to library progress have perhaps been least concerned with getting for their work the credit which they really deserved. Questions of originality are usually questions of fact, and if any person considers that a device supposed by its author to be original has been used before in some form or other, either in its central idea or in its detail features, the person who considers himself the originator should not take that suggestion as a personal insult. Mr. Schwartz's paper before the International Library Conference in London was admirably summarized to the conference by Mr. Cutter, but at once called forth the rejoinder on the part of a librarian, who had certainly no personal enmity to Mr. Schwartz, that the scheme presented was already in use in some English libraries. Surely this gentleman was justified in stating what he understood to be a fact, and we trust that Mr. Schwartz may not insist upon feeling personally insulted to the extent of requiring the daring critic to meet him on an international "field of honor."

Communications.

THE "COMBINED CHARGING SYSTEM" AND ITS PAST AND FUTURE CRITICS.

In your "Conference" number (v. 21, no. 12, Dec., 1896), I find on page 53, in Mr. Hill's report about the charging system used in the Newark Free Public Library, that he properly credits its foundation or origin to the Evansville Library scheme, which was briefly described by its inventor, Mr. Cadwallader, in the L. J., v. 1, p. 254-5. But when Mr. Hill adds (p. 53 of the Conference no.), "Modifications of this scheme were made by Jacob Schwartz," etc., I must protest against the inference that my system is in any way indebted to the "Evansville." two schemes are alike only in the sense that the Waldorf Hotel is like an elephant - to borrow a venerable minstrel conundrum - because neither of them can climb a tree! will kindly read the brief description of my charging system in L. J., v. 4, p. 275-7, he will see that it reminds him of the "Evansville" in the same way only that the countryman from the wilds of New Jersey, who visited New York City, was reminded of home — "because it was so different."

I believe I was the first one to call attention to the merits of the Evansville system in the L. J., v. 5, p. 73-4. As this article was written some months before my "Combined" system was published in vol. 4 (as explained in the note, p. 72, and more fully on p. 108 of v. 5), it may possibly account for Mr. Hill's mis-I am as great an admirer as I ever was of the Evansville system, in its original form (though I cannot say as much for the alleged improvement on it), but I think it is inferior to my system. Perhaps the best way to describe the fundamental difference between the two methods would be to say that everything the Evansville system does, I do just exactly the opposite way, and that every objection that can be made against the Evansville system has been overcome in the Schwartz system. As a proof of its efficiency I may mention that in January, 1896, there were 2139 volumes given out from I to 9 o'clock p.m., by eight attendants, whose duties included the charging, discharging, and getting of books, receipt of fines, opening of new accounts, closing of old ones, and the sale of catalogs.

It is curious that my charging system has been compared with various methods with which it has nothing in common by several librarians who ought to have known better if they really knew what my method was (as they should have known) before they ventured to judge it. For instance, in the article describing my plan, in L. J., v. 4, p. 277, there is a note by the editors: "Mr. Cutter is introducing a system on a similar plan into his library." As I knew nothing about Mr. Cutter's method at the time I wrote my article the only inference is that Mr. Cutter had copied from me, On p. 445 of the same v. 4 of the L. J., Mr. Cutter promptly and properly disavowed any

connection with my system, and proved it conclusively by giving a succinct account of his own plan. There is no similarity whatever between the two plans, and it is amazing that any one could have thought there was. Cutter's scheme is an admirable one, and for a library like the Athenæum it is far superior to mine, but my scheme was not designed for such a library. For a large circulating library my system is superior, inasmuch as it takes only half the time that is required to work Mr. Cutter's plan. Like many other ideas that are admirable in their original conception, Mr. Cutter's system has been "improved" (for example, by Foster and Linderfelt), and in my opinion improved for the worse. In both modifications the most original and distinctive feature of Mr. Cutter's plan has been entirely obliterated.

In v. 14 of the L. J., on p. 205-6 of his "Report on charging systems," Mr. H. J. Carr, after describing a method of charging devised by Prof. Jewett, of the Boston Public Library (which Mr. Carr had dug out of the dust-bins of bibliothecal literature), intimated that it was the original of the "Combined charging sys-In the same volume (p. 468-9), I demonstrated by a comparison between the two systems that they were as dissimilar as they possibly could be. As Mr. Iewett's plan was never put into practice, and as no one who has written on charging systems, except Mr. Carr, had apparently ever heard of it (it was certainly new to me, and I am pretty familiar with the subject), it is difficult to imagine how Mr. Carr supposed any one could copy a method whose very existence was known only to himself, but since he never made any reply to my rejoinder the natural inference is that he came to the conclusion that he had discovered a mare's nest, and that he let it go at that.

I write this long note not so much to show up past mistakes as I do to request that if it should be necessary for any future report on charging systems to refer to my method, that the reporter will kindly study the articles here referred to, so that he may be able to write about it intelligently and fairly. Or, if that is asking too much, that he favor me by a personal call, when I will be happy to explain the originality, accuracy, completeness, efficiency, and general superiority of my system of charging over any other yet devised in this country for large public libraries If the journey to the metropolis is too great a hardship, I shall be glad to write a full-er account of my method than has appeared heretofore, in which I will show, by comparison with other systems, wherein the alleged superiority of my plan consists. I suppose I have the same right to be original as any one else, and until there is a law passed against it I shall continue, as I have done heretofore, to devise and perfect my own library economy, and leave it to others to "improve" methods already in use, and by a few unimportant changes pose as original inventors.

FREE LIBRARY GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN, NEW YORK CITY, April, 1897.

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THE PLACE OF BIBLIOGRAPHY IN THE EQUIPMENT OF A CULTIVATED MAN.

By Prof. M. D. Bisbee, Librarian Dartmouth College Library.

the fact that books are the principal source and means of culture. Directly or indirectly they are almost the sole means, since the personal element which often is so great a feature in education itself must depend upon this source for its development. Culture is the accumulation of mental capital. The capacity for its acquisition is the distinguishing mark of the human over the brute mind. Man possesses what has been called the "power of increment." Sometimes an animal will do better work than a man. The bee constructs her honeycomb with an accuracy that conforms to the most exact mathematical requirements for the greatest strength with the least material. No human work could meet the conditions so perfectly, but the most highly developed bees in the finest modern apiary can produce no more perfect structure than those which gave to Samson the suggestion for his famous riddle. On the other hand, the difference between Mr. Gladstone at work in his library and a naked savage exercising the simplest mental functions is due to one superlative fact, that men can communicate and accumulate thought. Let there be a mind dowered as richly as Plato, with an environment as stimulating as that of Greece, but, left in absolute isolation, it would perish from atrophy as certainly as an animal will die in a vacuum. But let there be a man and another man, or, as we suppose it actually was, a man and a woman, two complementary human minds, communication begins, accumulation follows, and culture has commenced. This is simple and rudimentary at first, but the results are prodigious. All civilization, letters, science, and libraries are the fruit of it, and, indirectly, all human progress also.

And every child that is born into the world inherits by simple birthright the entire mental estate of the world, so far as he is able to take possession. With Tennyson in Locksley Hall he can say:

" I, the heir of all the ages."

Instead of having to strike out anew for himself, he finds a very well-developed world which he is absolutely free to possess and to improve. He may be a smaller man than his father, but, as he is able to commence where the old man

THERE can be no difference of opinion as to left off, he is deserving of contempt if he cannot he fact that books are the principal source and least of culture. Directly or indirectly they are most the sole means, since the personal ele-left off. He is

"owner of the sphere,

Of the seven stars and the solar year, Of Cæsar's hand and Plato's brain,

Of the Lord Christ's heart and Shakespeare's strain.*

Whoever has been "admitted to the right of reason has been made a freeman of the whole estate. What Plato has thought, he may think; what a saint has felt, he may feel; what at any time has befallen any man, he can understand."

That boy will make a great mistake, however, who does not see that it has come to be a long climb to his father's shoulders, and that it is growing longer. He must use the best ladders and climb according to the best methods. For the ladder he must look to the library, and for his methods to bibliography. The open door of the library offers a free admission to the accumulated treasures of the world's mind and heart. "College education is the reading of certain books which the common sense of all scholars agrees will represent the science already accumulated." "The true university of these days is a collection of books."

Questions of the greatest importance remain, however. Which are the books that represent the science already accumulated? What is the best method of "reading" them? Upon the correct answer to these questions rests the continuance of the primacy in society of the cultivated man. Mr. Carlyle's "true university" is open to all now, and the multitude is thronging in. Unless the scholar has a better method than the common people of selecting books and "reading" them, his primacy is gone. As it is, many a man and woman in mature life, disappointed in the hope of an education in youth, many a boy and girl, at the counter or lathe all day, are getting a better education through the library and the correspondence school than some careless perfunctory college students.

Nowhere, then, is definite instruction more needed than in bibliography, but nowhere is it more generally neglected. Mr. Emerson long ago demanded that every college should have a

Emerson.

† Ibid.

‡ Ibid.

professorship of books and reading, declaring that no chair is so much needed. Dr. Poole, in perhaps his latest public utterance, repeated the demand, asserting "that the study of bibliography and of the scientific methods of using books should have an assured place in the university curriculum; that a wise and professional bibliographer should be a member of the faculty and have a part in the training of all the students; that the library should be his classroom; and that all who go forth into the world as graduates should have such an intelligent and practical knowledge of books as will aid them in their studies through life, and the use of books be to them a perpetual delight and refreshment. Books are wiser than any professor and all the faculty; and they can be made to give up much of their wisdom to the student who knows where to go for it and how to extract it.

"I do not mean that the university student should learn the contents of the most useful books; but I do mean that he should know of their existence, what they treat of, and what they will do for him. He should know what are the most important general reference-books which will answer not only his own questions, but the multitude of inquiries put to him by less favored associates who regard him as an educated man. The words Watt, Larousse, Graesse, Quérard, Hoefer, Kayser, Hinrichs, Meyer, Hain, and Vapereau should not be unmeaning sounds to him. He should know the standard writers on a large variety of subjects. He should be familiar with the best methods by which the original investigation of any topic may be carried on. When he has found it he appreciates, perhaps for the first time, what books are for and how to use them. He finds himself a professional literary or scientific worker, and that books are the tools of his profession.

"No person has any claim to be a scholar until he can conduct such an original investigation with ease and pleasure. This facile proficiency does not come by intuition, nor from the clouds. Where else is it to be taught, if not in the college or university? With it a graduate is prepared to grapple with his professional studies, to succeed in editorial work, or in any literary or scientific pursuit for which he may have the taste and qualification."

But little attention has yet been given to this call. We study the origin, transmission, and

survival of minerals, vegetables, animals, and the institutions of society; we study the development of language, commerce, and finance, the movements of armies and navies; but that which makes all this study possible, that which contains the record of human effort and furnishes the stairway for further progress, we leave to take care of itself.

The candidate for liberal culture is embarrassed by the enormous size of the great collection of books. Of the number of volumes from which a modern student must make his selection a good example is furnished by the library of the British Museum. This single collection now numbers nearly 2,000,000, and requires about 60 miles of shelving. The catalog, including cross-references, contains nearly 3,000,000 titles, and requires 600 volumes. The annual additions are about 60,000. How this growth is to be managed is a serious question. Mr. Gladstone would seem to be justified in the fear he is reported to have expressed that the English people are in danger of being crowded into the sea by great libraries. And this is not the largest collection in the world. The Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris is considerably larger; indeed, no one knows how large it is.

More than 5000 new works are issued annually in England, and double that number in France and Germany. Of course we have no such embarrassments of riches in this country, but the Boston Public Library has upwards of 600,000 volumes, while the Library of Congress has at least 100,000 more. Now, what could be more helpless than a man turned loose in one of these vast store-houses and left to his own resources?

A second embarrassment to the student arises from the larger use made of books in modern methods of investigation and instruction. The day of the single text-book is over. The time is long past when any educational institution can maintain its position and presume to teach physics, chemistry, or biology without laboratories and laboratory methods. The time has fully come when no respectable institution thinks of teaching history, economics, literature, almost anything in fact, without departmental libraries and seminary methods.

The departmental library, as its name indicates, is a small collection of books pertaining to the work of a particular department, and located most conveniently for its use. Usually, it consists in part of books withdrawn from the central library during the progress of a particu-

^{*&}quot; The university library and the university curriculum."

lar course. Generally it is located near the lecture-room of the department, and each member of the division has a key and free access to the room during the day and evening, with such supervision and assistance as the instructor may choose to give. A better location would be in special rooms in the central library building, where the general reference and stack rooms also would be available.

Dr. Winsor, the learned librarian of Harvard University, appears to think that this method of work originated with him at a date quite recent. He would be surprised to learn that as early as 1825 a library of this nature was instituted in Dartmouth College by a few students enthusiastic in their devotion to the classic languages and literature. Among them were Alpheus Crosby and others who became eminent scholars. I never have been able to understand why so excellent an invention was allowed to slumber. Since it was instituted at Harvard its progress there and elsewhere has been rapid, and there is no danger that it ever will go out of use again.

The seminar, or seminary, refers more especially to a particular method of the use of books in the investigation of a subject. It originated some 60 years ago in the University of Berlin, where Leopold von Ranke, the great historian, sought to interest a few of his most promising pupils in better methods of historical investigation. His success was such that these pupils became the professors of history for the next generation, and instituted the magic "seminar" wherever they went. The principle of the method now is universally accepted, but its application varies according to the idiosyncrasies of different professors. In general, as outlined by Prof. Emerton, it consists of a careful and exhaustive study upon some well-defined point, using original materials as far as possible. The topics are assigned individually at the opening of the course, and all available material is collected, sifted, and thoroughly systematized. The results are embodied in a carefully-written thesis to be read before the class, criticised by some one specially appointed, by the division generally, and, of course, by the instructor. For this work, the largest library resources are essential, including pamphlets, newspapers, and manuscripts. One such piece of work, well done, will give a man a knowledge of books which he could get in no other way, and enable him to conduct an original investigation with profit and pleasure. Many mistakes have been

made in attempting to use these methods where they are not applicable. Neither the departmental library nor the seminary are adapted to undergraduate work, with large divisions in required subjects, but in small elective divisions, and especially in graduate courses, no other methods are to be tolerated.

The difficulty of finding adequate material for such work is much greater than would be supposed. It was said some years ago that the materials for the thorough study of the "New England primer" did not exist in this country. Even the British Museum does not contain much more than half of the books that have appeared in English, and it is stated upon the highest authority that for the investigation of but few subjects does it furnish more than half of the desired material.

Scarcely less embarrassing to the cultivated man is his relation to current thought. He must have the latest information, but with the Library of Congress receiving from 40,000 to 50,000 accessions a year from copyright alone, with the perpetual inundation of books, magazines, pamphlets, and papers, the question of dealing with the present is sufficiently troublesome without reference to the past.

What, then, is the remedy? First, of course, specialization. The day of the universal scholar is passed, and, I sometimes fear, that of general culture also. One must choose his specialty early and concentrate upon it intensely. Still, one will make a mistake if he does not reserve a part of himself for general culture, especially in current thought. The specialist is always in danger of becoming a hobbyist, and special knowledge, to be of highest use, must keep in touch with general knowledge.

In both fields, however, the assistance of bibliography is essential. The rapid growth and development of this comparatively new science is phenomenal and most gratifying.

The first of these aids is the catalog. Commencing probably with a mere list of titles, it has developed into the exhaustive index and dictionary. A student would find little comfort in being confronted with 2,000,000 titles. If life did not end before he had run through them, at least his subject would be out of date and, in the meantime, the avalanche of new titles is burying him deeper and deeper. Hence he welcomes the assistance rendered by classification, whereby the books on different subjects are arranged and cataloged by themselves. But, so far as the catalog is concerned, his trials are

not yet over, because so many titles are misleading. If his subject is "bibliology," or "co-education," he will be very likely to pass over Mr. Ruskin's exquisite little book, "Sesame and lilies," and thereby make a great mistake. Costly omissions are likely to occur with such titles as "Obiter dicta," "Over the teacups," and many others. Hence the need of another device known as the "subject catalog," including all matter on a subject whatever be the title. But often the most important matter is contained in some part of a book, in the pamphlet of a learned society, or a periodical, which makes the most useful device of all the "index" or "dictionary catalog," which aims to include in one alphabetical list references to all available matter. Among the more conspicuous examples of this class are the catalogs of the Boston Athenæum, the Peabody Institute, and the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office.

No single work of this kind, however, can be universal in its scope, much less kept up to date, which makes it necessary that there should be provided an indefinite number of specific works of this kind, generally called bibliographies. These already are numerous, and becoming more so every day, so that a bibliography of bibliographies will soon be necessary. For old and rare books the cultivated man, and especially the book fancier, must have recourse

to the great standards, Brunet, Graesse, and Lowndes, and the more important sale catalogs. For periodical literature "Poole's index" must be within easy reach.

It is important also to know the location and contents of the more important special collections, like the Ticknor on Spanish literature, and the Barton on Shakespeare in the Boston Public Library; those on the French Revolution and Dante at Cornell; the Harris collection on American poetry at Brown University; the Marsh collection at the University of Vermont; the collections on music at the Newberry Library in Chicago, and those on Shelley and Dante at Harvard.

Valuable bibliographies are appearing also on individuals like Browning and Whittier; upon the literature of commonwealths, like Maine and Wisconsin; upon particular sciences, like chemistry, meteorology, and sociology.

Finally, it is essential to know where to find authoritative information as to the quality of new books. The difference between an advertising puff, or the blind praise of a callow ignoramus, who writes to secure another volume from its publisher, and the work of a qualified reviewer in a journal like the Athenaum, whose word can give success or damn forever, must be clearly understood. With such an equipment, faithfully used, the primacy of the cultivated man is safe.

CORPORATE ENTRY: FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS.

I. - BY CHARLES A. CUTTER, Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass.

WHEN Mr. Fletcher published in the November, 1896, number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL his objections to the practice of "corporate authorship" entry in cataloging I was too busy to state the reasons for my disagreement. I find now that silence is supposed to have given assent. Because I did not oppose I am thought to have accepted his amendment to the "Rules for a dictionary catalogue."

I cannot allow the matter to rest so, although I find on examination that the practical difference between us is not of so great importance as one might suppose. In statement our principles are radically different, but by adjustments on his side and exceptions on mine our practices would not be far apart.

I adhere unreservedly to the principle of corporate authorship as stated in the Rules (3d

ed., p. 27-33), although I still feel the difficulty of choosing among the various ways of carrying out that principle in regard to the names of societies. In regard to government publications there are no such difficulties. In other words, I think the American practice of regarding bodies of men as the authors of their own journals, proceedings, etc., and as collectingeditors of the collections issued by them is preferable to the German practice of dispersing these works throughout the alphabet under the noun which happens to be first in the title.

The American way is preferable for two reasons: first, because as a matter of fact these bodies are the authors not only of their own proceedings but also of their collections regarded as a whole; secondly, because as a matter of convenience, both in the enlargement of the li-

brary and in the service of the public, it is better that all the books connected with the name of a society or government should be brought together in one place. It is true that in a dictionary catalog this may be accomplished more or less inappropriately by entry under the name of the society as a subject; but in an author catalog it does not come about at all. If you want to find in Kayser's list of the books published in Germany in the last five years all the publications of a German learned body you must look under Abhandlungen, Almanach, Annalen, Arbeiten, Archiv, Aufsätze, Beiträge, Bericht, Bibliothek, Bulletin, Centralblatt, Correspondenzblatt, Ephemeriden, Erlaüterungen, Jahrbuch, Jahresbericht, Journal, Kalender, Magazin, Memoiren, Mittheilungen, Monatsblatt, Nachrichten, Preisschrift, Programm, Publicationen, Repertorium, Resultate, Sammlung, Schriften, Sitzungsberichte, Studien, Tageblatt, Tagebuch, Uebersicht, Verzeichniss, Versammlungen, Vierteljahrschrift, Vorlesungen, and Zeitschrift, because the works may be under any one of these, and if by racking your brain you remember all of them and have patience to look them all up, you yet are not sure that there is not something important hidden away under some other word which you may think of when it is too late - Verhandlungen, for instance.

But I find that Mr. Fletcher, although he says "Every year that I use the German system as to corporate entries strengthens my feeling that it is the only sensible and satisfactory plan," does not follow the German plan at all. He enters, not under Proceedings of the Royal Society, but under ROYAL SOCIETY, Proceedings of, as a title entry. That is to say he takes the name of the society as it happens to appear on the title-page and inverts the title, so as to get it first. If it appears as Academia Caesaro-Leopoldina, that work will be entered under Academia; if in another work the same society appears as Kaiserliche-Königliche Akad. d. Wissenschaften, that work will be entered under Kaiserliche. One German academy would necessarily appear under (1) ACADÉMIE Royale for its early "Mémoires," when the French influence prevailed in Germany, (2) KÖNIGLICHE Akademie for later works, and (3) ACADEMIA Litterarum Regia for one of its longest and most important publications. Of course you can partly get over this objectionable dispersion of works that ought to be entered together by putting all societies first under the name of the place where

their headquarters are, but even then in those cities where there are many societies there will be a certain amount of mixing up of different ones and tearing apart the works of those which have put their names in different languages or in different forms on the title-page; and if this is avoided by adopting one form for, all, what is that but an abandonment of the title-entry idea and a return to author entry? It appears to me much like going out of the front door with a flourish of trumpets — a German horn in this case — and running round to go in at the back door.

So much for societies. Government publications fall into two classes — onymous and anonymous. As to the first, the Rules as well as Mr. Fletcher, catalog all works which have an author under his name. But the Rules direct that if issued by the government they should also appear either in full or by a reference, according to circumstances, under the department of government which issues them. A small library may very well omit this, that is one of the many economies which are permissible to small libraries; but no large library is well cataloged unless it has lists (at least by reference) of all the works for which each department has made itself responsible.

As to the second class, the anonymous issues, I cannot see the advantage of entering them under the first word. Either (1) they are the journals, reports, etc., of which even Mr. Fletcher allows that the government is the author and puts them (unlike the Germans) under the country, or (2) they relate to the country, in which case Mr. Fletcher puts them also under the country, but in a subject division and not under the department, or (3) they do not relate to the country. As to (1) we agree: as to (2) I have no objection whatever to full entry under a country-subject heading alone, provided there is entry by reference under the name of the department. In the example which Mr. Fletcher quoted from the Athenæum catalog the full entry was under the department and the reference under the subject. It makes very little difference, as the two entries must come within a few pages of each other. When they come on the same page the reference is perhaps unnecessary. The best place for the full entry depends on the object of the catalog.

There remains only (3) the few anonymous works published by a department which do not relate to the country. Whether or not they ought to be entered under the first word like any other anonymous work, it seems to me that there should be an entry under the department, which even more than in the case of works issued with their authors' names, must be supposed to adopt the opinions of the work and assume responsibility for it.

Before the Rules were made catalogs seemed to me to be somewhat chaotic collections of empirical entries. I tried to find a few simple principles around which all desirable practices could be grouped. One of those principles is corporate authorship and editorship. I have as yet seen nothing to convince me that it is not a good one, since it corresponds to fact, inasmuch as societies are the authors of their proceedings and the collectors of their series; it is convenient in practice for complete cataloging; and for incomplete cataloging it admits of economies which produce all the effects of Mr. Fletcher's rejection of the principle with none of the disadvantages of his method.

II. - BY EDITH E. CLARKE, Public Documents Library, Washington, D. C.

In an article on Corporate Entry in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for November, 1896, Mr. Fletcher, with his usual keen intellect, points out a weak spot in the catalog of the Boston Athenæum Library, usually accepted as the exponent of Cutter's "Rules for a dictionary catalog." But, unfortunately, the remedy which he proposes for this defect is itself objectionable, and the directions which he gives in this article are liable to lead the inexperienced cataloger into devious ways and involve the catálog in great confusion.

The fault itself is one which can be very simply adjusted, but it becomes more detrimental in the card catalog than in print. Mr. Fletcher says there result "confusion and reduplication of entries, if the corporate authorship idea is allowed to prevail." He cites as examples of this "confusion and reduplication of entries" the entries under Massachusetts. "There are to pages of 'Mass. as author' and 5 pages of 'Mass. as subject.' In the first section we find the subheading 'Board of Education' with entries for the different sets of educational reports of Massachusetts. In the second section we have again the heading 'Education' [in Mass. as a subject], but the reports . . . are not entered under this heading."

The "confusion and reduplication" here are caused by the arrangement, by the separation

of the subheadings under Massachusetts into an author group and a subject group. I trust the following method of avoiding this may commend itself to the use of librarians. Let there be but one alphabet of subheadings. EDUCATION should be the subheading for the publications both of the Massachusetts Board of Education and of personal authors. The information that the Massachusetts Board of Education is the corporate author of certain of these works need not be omitted. It may either be included as part of the title, as, "Report of the Board of Education of Massachusetts," or, where the title does not easily allow that, it may be added, enclosed in parentheses, at the end of title and imprint, thus: (Massachusetts Board of Education.) An example in detail of this combination of author, subject, and even catchword subheadings may be seen in the "Document catalogue of the 53d Congress," issued by the Superintendent of Documents, under the heading DISTRICT OF Co-LUMBIA.

It is remarkable that Mr. Fletcher's practice seems to be exactly identical with that of this example, if one may judge from his own description. He says: "Our catalog exhibits the U. S. documents as well as books of any kind relative to the U. S., entered under the U. S., with subheadings of which the following is a partial list: Agriculture, Army, Atlases, Attorney-General, Banking. . . . " But these entries, although admirable, are decidedly not instances of following Dziatzko's rule, which he states in the preceding paragraph that he follows. I rather suspect that Mr. Fletcher substitutes these "sometimes subject, sometimes series" entries under countries of which he gives examples for the anonymous title entry which his rule requires.

"Dziatzko . . . considers all works issued by corporate bodies as anonymous for the purposes of entry." Anonymous entry is always title entry, and it must be remembered that with the Germans and British title entry differs from the American title entry, and is not under the first word, but under the chief subject word of the title, inverting the title to bring that word first. Thus the "25th annual list of merchant vessels of the United States," issued by the U. S. Bureau of Navigation, would be entered by the German catalogs as "Merchant vessels of the United States, 25th annual list of," ignoring its being prepared in the U. S. Bureau of Navigation.

Catchword title entry - and that is all that title entry ever is, a catchword - is the most treacherous thing in the world, for it is restricted to the use of words actually appearing on the title-page. It lands you in the most unforeseen predicaments. It would put a book translated into 40 different languages in 40 different places in the catalog. As an added entry it may be used ad libitum, but it should not be depended on for fulfilling any but a single one of the aims of a catalog, that, namely, of finding a special book. A catalog should do more than this one thing. Knowing the shape and size of the bottle you want, you can go to the cupboard and quickly select the one desired from a great variety all huddled together on the shelf. But your cupboard would better have all the medicines and the like on one side, and all the jam and preserves on the other, so that you may readily see how many jars of jam you have on hand. So a catalog is not a satisfactory register of the contents of a library unless, so far as it goes, no matter what is omitted for economy, it puts all the works of an author together, all the books on a certain subject under one selected caption for that subject, all the publications of a society or corporate body under one entry for that society or corporate body, not scattering them all over in different places. Economy may demand references, instead of entries, and convenience may require differing arrangements of the information contained in the entry such as I described at the beginning of this paper. But order must be preserved, and this can never be done by depending on title entry.

Title entry, when inverted, is objectionable because it dislocates the order of the phrase forming the title. Any kind of title entry is objectionable typographically in a printed catalog, because it forces the leading word to be repeated in each entry, instead of repetition being indicated by indention or dashes.

House of the seven gables. House that Jack built.

These are genuine added title entries. They do not aim to supplant either an author or subject entry, and are unobjectionable on that account. But—

Horse, Methods of breaking in the; by John Smith. Horse, Tales of a; by William Jones. would be much better written:

HORSE.

Jones, William. Tales of a horse. Smith, John. Methods of breaking in the horse.

Smithsonian contributions to knowledge.

Smithsonian Institution, Account of the.

Smithsonian Institution, Annual report of the.

Smithsonian Institution, List of the publications of

Smithsonian miscellaneous collections.

would be better arranged thus:

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Account of the Institution

Annual report.

List of publications.

Smithsonian contributions to knowledge

Smithsonian miscellaneous collections.

Cutter's 5th plan for corporate entry, which he says he himself thinks is the best, was used by me in the Columbia College Library and the Newberry Library catalogs with perfect satisfaction. And I frequently regretted, as I used the British Museum catalog of academies, and Bolton's and Scudder's bibliographies of society publications, that they should have adopted the old-time custom of entering societies under the place. When, on coming to the Public Documents Library, I was confronted with the customary "Letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting a copy of the report of the government directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894," I at first thought, in the midst of these perplexities Cutter's rules will not direct me. But closer consideration convinced me that here also the golden principle, "Bodies of men are to be considered as authors of works published in their name or by their authority" was the only clue to the labyrinth.

The staff of the Public Documents Library could not shelve, catalog, nor refer with any accuracy to the government publications in their charge did they not hold fast to the cardinal principle above enunciated. With Cutter's rule for corporate entry as a guiding star and the table of "Governmental authors" appended to the "Document catalogue of the 53d Congress" as a pilgrim staff, catalogers will find the labyrinth of public documents a plain and

easy road to travel.

BOOKS FOR MOTHERS' CLUBS.

By LINDA A. EASTMAN, Cleveland (O.) Public Library.

A PROMISING adjunct to the system of | for the most part, with an interest so intense as public education lies in the Mothers' Clubs, which of late have begun to do a good work. The Mothers' Club idea is rife with possibilities for good, and nowhere more so than in connection with the public schools. By bringing parents and teachers into closer touch and sympathy, by bringing together the mothers whose children are associated daily in school-room and play-ground, and, most of all, by arousing the mothers to a serious interest in child study, with reference to the nature and needs of their own children, the Mothers' Club is proving its worth so fully that its friends are longing to see the time when the monthly mothers' meeting shall be a regular thing in every school-house in the land.

Three years ago, in one of the outlying districts of Cleveland, the doubtful experiment of a mothers' meeting in connection with the public school was tried, an experiment which was looked at askance by most of the teachers of the city, in spite of the fact that it was working successfully elsewhere. The mothers of the district are the wives of workingmen, largely German and Irish by birth or descent, who, like their few American neighbors, have had no advantages in the way of education; there is probably not a college-bred woman among them, and very few who were ever inside of a high school. It was a difficult place in which to begin with a Mothers' Club, but the teachers were earnest and tactful, and the meetings grew and flourished.

Last year an adjoining district adopted the plan, and the Public Library was looked to for co-operation in the work; to one of these districts a selection of 108 books was sent for the use of the mothers, to the other 36, the principals taking the responsibility for their care and issue.

One meeting of the Mothers' Club was devoted to the questions, What shall I read? and What shall my child read?, and a member of the library staff gave a simple, informal talk on the power of books as a factor in the home life. It was a touching sight, that school-room crowded with women - some of them with the little ones that could not be left alone at home, one mother at the back of the room with her baby, where she could pace the floor to keep it quiet - listening, tend the meeting.

to be almost painful; and afterward to see them waiting in the gathering twilight to get a book and then hurry off home lest the supper be belated! For the most part they chose the books which had been especially mentioned in the talk, for they need direction, some of them, almost as much as the children do.

The books sent them were simple and practical books on the care and training of children, household economy and sanitation, home nursing, family ethics, house planning, flower gardening, some sweet, wholesome stories of home life, and a little choice miscellany in the shape of poetry, history, and a bright book of biography or travel. They included, among others, the following books:

Abel - Sanitary and economic cooking. Anders - House plants as sanitary agents. Baby John.

Beebe - Home occupations for little children. Bellows - How not to be sick. Benton - Home nursing.

Blow and Elliott - Mottoes and commentaries of Froebel's mother plays.

Campbell - Easiest way in housekeeping. Colin and Sheldon - Everybody's book of correct conduct.

Dewey — How to teach manners. Dodge — Nursery noonings. Du Bois - Beckonings from little hands. Gibson - Convenient houses. Harrison - Study of child nature. Holt - Care and feeding of children.

Jackson - Bits of talk on home matters. acobi - Infant diet. ewis - Our girls.

Mulock - His little mother. Parental don'ts.

Paull - Seed thoughts for mothers.

Perez - First three years of childhood. Plunkett - Women, plumbers, and doctors. Sherriff - Kindergarten at home. Starr - Hygiene of the nursery.

Starrett - Letters to elder daughters. Stowe - House and home papers.

Terhune - Common sense in the household. Trumbull - Hints on child training.

Wiggin - Children's rights. Winterburn — Nursery ethics. Williams, ed. — Window gardening.

A little list of the books was printed for distribution throughout the district, in order that the mothers might select their books without having to go themselves to the school building for them, and also to reach the mothers who did not atThe lists were headed:

HELPS IN HOME PROBLEMS FOR MOTHERS AND HOME-MAKERS; WITH SOME PLEASANT BOOKS FOR RESTFUL READING

Any of the books in the following list may be drawn for home reading from the ---- st. School by mothers living in the district. If you cannot go yourself send a note by one of your children to the teacher or principal (naming several books, in case your first choice should be in circulation), and a book will be sent you.

The principals of five of the school districts have already asked to be supplied with books for the mothers for the coming school year, and it seems probable that, as is the case with the books issued to the children through the schools, the limit to this work may soon be in the supply of books which the library can furnish rather than in the demand for them. But it seems to be a demand well worth meeting, and one which may be far-reaching in its results.

THE DENVER UNION CATALOG OF MEDICAL LITERATURE.

ONE of the latest examples of co-operative library work is the union catalog of medical literature recently completed in Denver. work was undertaken, as already described in the Journal (March, p. 156), by Dr. C. C. Spivak, of the Colorado Medical Library Association, with the approval of that association and the assistance of the public library. Dr. Spivak's plan, which was presented to the association in December last, was, briefly, to sup-plement the library of the association — which is housed by the public library as a separate col-lection and used for public reference — by a catalog of the medical books owned by local physicians who were willing to allow their libraries to be used for consultation by others. This union catalog was to be kept at the library for reference use, thus making available to medical men a much larger collection than it would be possible for the library or the association alone to provide.

In the June number of the Colorado Medical Record Dr. Spivak reports the successful accomplishment of the work. He states that the private libraries of 29 physicians were placed at his service, and that a card catalog — author, title, and subject — of all books and journals not contained in the public library has been pre-pared, on which is stated in whose office the books or journals listed are to be found, and at what hours they may be consulted by the pub-This catalog has been placed in the medical department of the public library. It makes available for reference 845 books and 163 bound medical journals, or a total of 2182 volumes. The result, says Dr. Spivak, "has exceeded our most sanguine expectations," and the promptness and success with which the work has been carried through is not only interesting in itself, but is a direct encouragement to similar

work in other libraries.

IN MEMORIAM - WILLIAM RICE, D.D.

THOSE most closely associated with our revered librarian, Dr. William Rice, can best realize how he was the centre and head of the library work in the city of Springfield, and how his best monument is the institution known as the Springfield City Library Association.

Dr. Rice was a native and almost a life-long resident of the town and city where his best work was done, and his life is an exception to the saying "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country." He was born on March 10, 1821, and early developed scholarly tastes; though, always of slight frame and frail health, he was unequal to the ordeal of college life. At the close of his academic career at the Wesleyan Academy in Wilbraham, Mass., he was licensed at the age of 19 years to preach in the Methodist Church. After about 15 years poor health compelled him to relinquish pastoral work. He kept up, however, the practice of preaching, and was called upon from time to time in this way. For some years he was chaplain of the jail in Springfield; he was connected with the school board of the city and of the state for 20 years, and was a trustee of both Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, and Wesleyan University at Middletown, Ct. Always in touch with the educational movements of the time, he was prominent in all that concerned the welfare of his fellow-townsmen - an active worker in all that conduced to the good of the community. But it was with the City Library that he was best known and will be most missed.

After his return to Springfield Dr. Rice was asked to take charge of the library of the City Library Association, which had been formed in 1857 by combining two small libraries of the Springfield Institute and Young Men's Literary Association. In 1861, when Dr. Rice assumed the duties of librarian, the library contained about 6800 volumes with a list of 280 subscribers. It was housed in a room in the city hall, but no financial aid was given by the city, aside from room, light, and heat. To this work Dr. Rice at once gave his best energies, bringing the collection of books into order and building up the nucleus of a fine library, soliciting subscriptions to its funds and donations of books.

In 1864 a new charter of incorporation was taken out, giving greater power to the association, and for the first time an appropriation was made by the city towards the expenses of the library, in return for which free use of the books on the premises was given to the inhabi-tants of the city of Springfield. The quarters in the city hall were speedily outgrown, and largely by personal appeals and unwearied effort on the part of Dr. Rice, funds were obtained for the present library building, which was erected in 1871, at a cost of \$100,000. There were placed in the new building about 25,000 volumes, arranged and classified, with good catalogs, according to the best methods of the day. Provision was made for 70,000 or 80,000 volumes, and people wondered if the building would ever be filled; but the growth, both in books and the use of them, steadily

went on, and to-day the number of books is not far short of 100,000. In 1881 a free readingroom in connection with the library was opened.

A few years later, when it was desired to make the library free to the public, Dr. Rice made earnest and successful efforts to insure the growth of the reference department by securing endowments for that purpose - amounting now to \$60,000, with as much more not yet realized. As a token of his deep interest in the subject, he himself left a legacy of \$5000 to the theological department. What was then a new departure in library organization was also effected, by which the management of the library was vested in the directors of the City Library Association, who, as an incorporated association, held the property; while the city government was represented on this board exofficio by the mayor, president of the common council, and superintendent of schools. The city government appropriates a certain sum annually for library expenses, and endowment funds, life-membership fees, etc., add to the in-The library was made free in 1885. In come. 1886 a new step in the line of progress was taken when the use of teachers' cards was introduced, and the special use of books by students in the schools was encouraged.

When one of our citizens generously proposed bequeathing to the city or the library association his fine art collection, Dr. Rice co-operated with him most fully in rousing public interest. Through their efforts, aided by others of the directors, an art building or museum worthy of the collection has been erected at a cost of \$125,000, entirely by subscription and bequest. At the annual meeting of the City Library Association in 1892, Dr. Rice was honored by an unanimous resolution to christen the new art building with his name. This he absolutely declined, and the resolution was with-drawn, to be replaced by another: "That the present library building of the City Library Association shall be known henceforth as the William Rice building, in honor of the man whose devotion to the city and the institution inspired its erection, and whose service has filled it with treasures of knowledge and wisdom for the free use of all the people." The art building was completed in 1895, and is opened to the public on every afternoon for free use.

It was in his personal influence that Dr. Rice was most distinguished and successful. held to the fullest degree the confidence of his fellow-townsmen, and knowing that his work was done from the highest motives and desire to benefit the city, they were always willing to listen to his suggestions and fall in with his views. His wide range of reading, liberal views, cultivated tastes, and sound judgment eminently fitted him to be not only librarian of our library, but the leader and guide of the people in what has been well called "the people's university." It is mainly to his unwearied devo-tion and labors that the Springfield Library has attained so high rank among the libraries of the country. And now he rests from his labors, but his works do follow him and shall perpetuate his memory. MARY MEDLICOTT.

AFFAIRS AT THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

WITH the first of September the great work of removing the contents of the Congressional Library from the old building to the new was begun with energy. The old library was closed to the public and the process of removal was undertaken by the entire force under the general supervision of Mr. Young, Mr. Spofford, and Mr. Green. It is estimated that about six weeks will be required for the work, but the library will be settled and comparatively at home in its magnificent new building some time before Congress assembles. A feature of the removal is the use of "chutes," down which the boxes of books slide from the upper stacks and galleries to the ground. These chutes are simply long plank troughs, which are placed to span the distance between the high galleries and the floor of the old building and between the top and bottom of the main outside staircase on the east front of the capitol facing the new library building. To fit in these chutes 60 or 70 boxes have been constructed, of a size permitting one shelfful of books to be laid in each neatly and without disarrangement. The books are then placed, by shelf loads, in the boxes, each load being previously labelled to denote the exact place it is to occupy in the new building. The boxes are placed in the first chute, slid over the well-soaped planks to the floor, carried by porters to the outer chute, slid down that, caught by other laborers, and loaded into express wagons carrying from 18 to 20 boxes each. A watchman accompanies each cartload of books.

Arrived at the new building, each boxful of books is subjected to a cleansing process devised by Mr. Green, who has utilized for the purpose the great pneumatic air-tank installed in the basement of the new building for the automatic pneumatic tunnel service between the library and the capitol. A long hose, with a nozzle like that of a watering-pot, has been connected with the air-tank. This nozzle is turned on the books and the stop-cock is opened, sending a hard blast of air against all the exposed surfaces of the books, and raising clouds of dust, even from volumes supposed to have been previously cleansed. So far the only insect discovered in the work of removal has been the cockroach, which does not injure the old books, but is attracted by the paste on the new. The books, after this thorough dusting, are placed in the new stacks according to the shelf-location directions previously prepared. The work of writing and pasting shelf-number labels for the individual books is also in process, and occupies a special force of assistants. During the removal from 20 to 60 extra temporary workers are employed. The new library will be open for inspection throughout the work, only the stacks and the special collection rooms being closed to the public.

When the library is thoroughly established in the new building it is planned to widely extend and improve many of its departments, and to bring it more closely in touch with public needs than it has ever been. The art department, lo-

cated in the special quarters designed for it in what is known as the "south curtain," first floor, will be made specially attractive by permanent exhibits of prints, engravings, and photographs; the music department will be rearranged to permit the fullest use practicable; and in the department of maps and charts the fine collections long buried for lack of space in the crypts of the capitol will be arranged for ready consultation, and the rarest and most notable specimens will be displayed as an historical and geographical exhibit. A department for the blind will be established in the Pompeijan room on the first floor. In it will be collected the large accumulation of books, papers and music in raised print, crowded out of sight in the old building. This will be increased by all possible means, a catalog will be printed in raised letters, and the department, which will be in charge of a qualified attendant, will be made as comprehensive and available as possible to meet the needs of its special readers. It is also probable that the hours of opening of the library will be extended to 10 o'clock at night during the next session of Congress.

In the way of material comfort several new departures are contemplated; among them the establishment of two smoking-rooms, one for senators and representatives, the other for the general public; a kitchen and restaurant are being fitted up on the top floor, and are expected to be in full operation when the regular work of the library begins; and bicycle racks are to be established in the basement of the new build-

"WHY THERE WAS NO STRIKE."

AT the London International Library Conference the Public Library of Butte, Mont., was represented by Rev. de Putron Glidden, a member of the board of trustees. In the Anaconda (Mont.) Standard of July 29, Mr. Glidden gives at some length his impressions of the conference and relates the following incident, which was, indeed, one of the most striking that occurred during the convention: "The Butte delegate had listened to a debate on classification, and how to do it, and in the course of his remarks, spoke of the Butte Public Library and its excellent librarian. The speaker mentioned an incident which happened in Butte some time ago, when there was a talk about a strike being possible. He was going up Broadway at night and met a miner whom he knew, and asked him whether there was to be a strike, and whether the men were likely to be led astray by bad leadership. His sidewalk companion spoke about the matter for awhile. ard then they came in sight of the northeast corner of the public library, and the miner said to him: 'No, I don't think the boys will be badly led away. They have learned to think a bit, and they learned lots of it there' (pointing to the library). Again and again this story has been referred to, and our library and librarian will not be forgotten by many of the delegates.'

THE CHILDREN'S ROOM.

THE Examining Committee of the Boston Public Library, in the 45th report of that library, make some interesting suggestions for increasing the attractiveness of the children's room, "In no part of the library," they say, "is it so necessary that there should be active life and variety. It would be practicable that a large table should be loaded with books, maps, and pictures, illustrative of subjects of current interest. Children learn more quickly than adults from suggestion, and no device should be neglected to lead them early into the delights of substantial reading. The cheap papers and novels spare no pains to attract children, and, unless the library is prepared to cope with these foes of good taste, it will lose its hold upon many boys and girls at the most impressionable age. Especially is it advisable that books with many pictures should be ready to the hand of children. Many a book which seems to an adult over the head of a 12-year-old boy will be found intensely interesting to him when he has once been beguiled by illustrations into beginning it. For example, books on Cuba, or on Constantinople, or on modern Athens, might well be laid within reach of the children at the present moment, and, even if they were slightly injured by the use made of them, they would be doing service of a sort to make good citizens.

"The plea may again be entered that there should be a fine, large modern globe in the children's room, and that a map of the United States should be hung in a conspicuous place in the room.

"Fifteen-minute talks on books, given by men and women who know how to talk about literature, would be an invaluable adjunct to the work of the children's room, and would certainly attract even more children to the library on Saturdays."

A COURSE IN BIBLIOLOGY IN DART-MOUTH COLLEGE.

This course was a junior elective of 30 hours, and was conducted on the plan of securing the largest amount of actual handling of books. After a few preliminary exercises devoted to showing the place of the subject in a college course and securing familiarity with biblio-graphical apparatus and library methods, a week was given to each of several distinct subjects, with one lecture, one quiz, and the rest of the time given to reports presented in writ-ing. Each member of the division was assigned to some special phase of the general subject, so that no two did the same work, but all had the benefit of the work of the others. week was given to leading books on important subjects, each report calling for a selected list of books, with careful estimates and quotations from standard reviews.

The next week was devoted to great periodicals, requiring sketches of leading reviews, magazines, and papers, with their editors, their more important contributors, the permanent literature that first appeared in them, their lit-

erary and political influence, etc.

The next week was spent upon the publications of learned societies, like the Smithsonian, state historical societies, etc.

The fourth week was given a wider range, taking up the work of the leaders of the Renaissance, the literary monks, the part taken by the monasteries, the early universities, the early printers of Venice, Paris, Holland, and Germany, great critics, and special collections.

At the close of the course each student read a carefully-prepared thesis upon such topics as the relation of the library to popular intelligence, the library movement, bibliophilism as an accomplishment, etc.

Indirectly, the instructor, by means of lectures, illustrated as far as possible, covered the field of the general subject, the evolution of books.

THE LAWRENCEVILLE BRANCH OF THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH.

As is well known, Mr. Andrew Carnegie gave \$1,100,000 to the city of Pittsburgh for a free public library, with branches. The main building including an art gallery, a museum, and a music hall) was erected at a cost of about \$800,000. and opened to the public in November, 1895. The remaining \$300,000 was to be used to purchase ground and erect buildings for branch libraries. Since the city is cut up into separate districts by high hills and the Monongahela River, the board of trustees decided that seven branches would be required to satisfy the needs of the people. Sites have been chosen and the ground secured for six of these; and the plans for one, the Lawrenceville branch, have been prepared and approved, and the building is now in process of erection.

In the preparation of these plans, which are here reproduced, the problem was not only to provide for a stack-room with a capacity of 20,000 volumes, a delivery-desk, a general reading-room, and a children's room on one floor, and on a lot 90 feet front by 80 feet deep; it was further required that every part of this floor should be visible from the delivery-desk, in case it should be decided to give the public free access to the shelves. It should be stated, also, that not the whole of this 90 by 80 feet was available for building, because the lot was sit-uated on the side of a hill with the high ground in the rear. So it was necessary to sacrifice some floor space in order to secure sufficient light.

The plans will show how the requirements have been met. The general reading-room and the children's room are on either side of the lobby reached by the main entrance. circular delivery-desk is in the midst of things. Back of it is a semicircular stack-room, with the centre of the semicircle coinciding with the centre of the delivery-desk. The to bookstacks are radii of this semicircle; and the partitions separating the general reading-room and children's room from the delivery-room (or lobby) and the stack-room are glass. From the delivery-desk, therefore, the assistants in charge will command a view of the entire floor. This is the distinctive feature of these plans. Heretofore, where the public has had free access to the shelves, it has been necessary either to dispense with this complete supervision and arrange the stacks in the ordinary way, or secure such supervision by shelving only the walls of the room, thus sacrificing shelf capacity. In the Lawrenceville branch plans every person on the first floor can be seen from the central desk without any special effort on the part of the as-

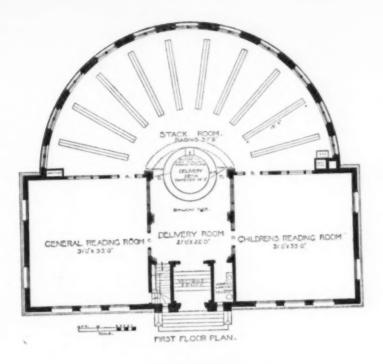
If the branch is operated on the free access plan, the doors C and D, on either side of the delivery-room (which would be merely a lobby in this case), will be closed, and entrance to the stack-room will be through the turnstile F, which works in only one direction, and thence to the reading-rooms through doors A and B. The exit from all parts is through the turnstile E, which also works in only one direction. By making it necessary for every one to pass out by the delivery-desk through this turnstile, the temptation to carry a book away without having it charged is reduced to a minimum, especially since no one can feel sure that he has escaped observation at any time during his visit. Either of the turnstiles would register automatically the total attendance. If, as is probable, the openshelf system is adopted, what is called a children's reading-room in the plans will become a children's department, with all the juvenile books on shelves around the walls.

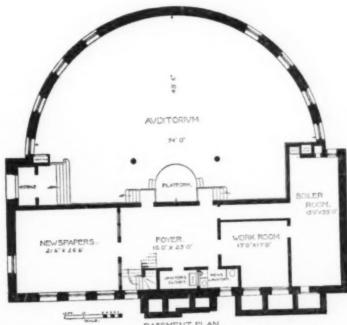
If it should be decided to abandon the openshelf system it would only be necessary to open the doors C and D, close the doors A and B, and substitute for the circular desk and turnstiles a desk of the form indicated by the dotted lines back of the circular desk in the first-floor plans.

The 10 stacks in the stack-room alone will have a capacity of about 25,000 volumes, which may be doubled by superimposing 10 more stacks of the same size and connecting them with balconies. The capacity of the wall shelving in the children's room will be about 4000 volumes, with a like capacity in the general reading-room, very little of which will ever be needed. The total shelf capacity of the first floor, therefore, will be about 33,000 volumes, which may be increased to 58,000 by adding another story to the stacks.

The basement will contain a newspaper-room, if one should be needed, a work-room for unpacking, repairing, etc., a boiler-room, and an auditorium for university extension and other popular educational lectures.

Since the Lawrenceville branch is merely the first of seven branches which will complete the Pittsburgh system, and since the plans for some of the others are now being prepared, the trustees would be glad to have the benefit of criticisms and suggestions from librarians and others with reference to the plans printed and described herewith. Such criticisms and suggestions will be gratefully acknowledged, if addressed to E. H. Anderson, Librarian, Carnegie Library, Pitts-





BASEMENT PLAN
LAWRENCEVILLE BRANCH. CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURCH.
ALDEN AND HARLOW ARCHITECTS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY TITLE.

In my communication to the Library Association of Washington on "Bad features of good books," I referred to the inconvenience resulting from frequent change in the title of a continuous periodical, an inconvenience felt alike by the bibliographer, the librarian, and the reader. I have lately met with a remarkable instance of this title-changing, and as the periodical is rarely found in its complete state, I here set down the title.

Palladium (The), or Appendix to the Ladies' Diary. By the author of the Ladies' Diary. Robert Heath]. 1 no. 12mo. 1749. London, 1748.

Continued as :

Gentleman (The) and Lady's Palladium. 5 nos. 12mo. London, 1750-'54. United with The Ladies' Chronologer and con-

tinued under the title.

Gentleman (The) and Lady's Palladium and Chronologer. 1 no. 12mo. London, 1755. Continued as :

Gentleman (The) and Lady's Palladium and Diary. 1 no. 12mo. London, 1756.

Continued as :

Gentleman (The) and Lady's Diary and Palla-dium. 1 no. 12mo. London 1757.

Gentleman (The) and Lady's Palladium. I no. 12mo. London, 1758.

Continued as :

Gentleman (The) and Lady's Military Palladium. 1 no. 12mo. London, 1759.

Continued as .

Gentleman (The) and Lady's Palladium. 3 nos. 12mo. London, 1760-'62.

Continued as :

Palladium (The) Extraordinary. 1 no. 12mo. London, 1763.

Continued as :

Palladium (The) Enlarged. I no. 12mo. London, 1764

Accompanied by a Supplement entitled:

Palladium (The) Supplement. 1 no. 12mo. London, 1764.

Continued as :

Palladium (The) of Fame, or Annual Miscellany. 1 no. 12mo. London, 1765.

Continued as :

Fame's Palladium, or Annual Miscellany, being a Supplement to the Ladies' Diary. 2 nos. 12mo. London, 1766-'67.

Continued as :

British (The) Palladium, or Annual Miscellany. 2 nos. 12mo. London, 1768-'69.

* L. J., June, 1896, p. 265.

Continued as :

British (The) Palladium, or Annual Miscellany of Literature and Art. 10 nos. 12mo. London, 1770-'79.

Each of these 32 numbers bears long subtitles, setting forth their contents. The journal is not mentioned by Watts, Allibone, and others; only two numbers are found in the Library of Congress, and a small portion in the British The set cataloged is in the private Museum. library of Artemas Martin, LL.D., of Washington, D. C.

This periodical, which is devoted to mathematics, and miscellaneous literature of an entertaining character, was founded by the English mathematician, Robert Heath, under peculiar circumstances. Heath, who was a retired captain in the British army, had been a frequent contributor to the Ladies' Diary from 1737. This latter journal was established in 1704 and was published by the Stationers' Company as proprietors. On the death of Henry Beighton, the editor of the Ladies' Diary, Captain Heath was appointed by the company as editor jointly with Beighton's widow. This was in 1744. While a salaried editor of the Ladies' Diary Heath started the Palladium, a journal with similar aims and methods; he not only conducted this rival on his own account but he printed in it the best articles intended for the Ladies' Diary. This dishonest procedure, to-gether with a violent temper which made him enemies, led to his dismissal by the proprietors of the Ladies' Diary, but he continued the Palladium until his death in 1779. The Ladies' Diary, and its successor The Lady's and Gentleman's Diary, were published continuously until

After his dismissal Heath filled the pages of his Palladium with intemperate abuse of the editor, Simpson, who succeeded him, of the proprietors of the journal, and of the Diary itself. Heath was full of vain conceits and proposed to found a "Palladium Society," Its members to wear a "Palladium button" to be obtained from him. De Morgan says he "made a noise in his day and in so doing established a claim to be considered a worthless vaga-bond." Other writers say that Heath as editor of mathematical periodicals did much to popularize the science in England.

H. CARRINGTON BOLTON.

American Library Association.

President: Justin Winsor, Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass.

Secretary: Melvil Dewey, New York State Library, Albany.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

State Library Commissions.

CONNECTICUT F. P. L. COMMITTEE: Caroline M. Hewins, secretary, Public Library, Hartford, Ct.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE L. COMMISSION: Miss E. P. Sohier, secretary, Beverly.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE L. COMMISSION: J. H. Whittier, secretary, East Rochester.

NEW YORK: Public Libraries Division, State University, Melvil Dewey, director, Albany. OHIO STATE L. COMMISSION: C. B. Galbreath, secretary, State Library, Columbus.

VERMONT LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss M. L. Titcomb, secretary, Public Library, Rutland. The Vermont Library Commission has been represented at five of the Teachers' Institutes held in different places in the state through the summer, and at each school some member has given a talk explaining the library laws of the state and setting forth the advantages of a close connection between the library and the school. Miss Titcomb says: "We hope to have sowed some seed which will bear fruit in the future.

WISCONSIN F. L. COMMISSION: F. A. Hutchins, secretary, Madison; Miss L. E. Stearns, librarian, Milwaukee.

State Library Associations.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL CALI-

President : J. C. Rowell, University of California, Berkeley.

Secretary: A. M. Jellison, Mechanics' Insti-

tute Library, San Francisco.

Treasurer: A. J. Cleary, Odd Fellows' Library, San Francisco.

COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President : A. E. Whitaker, State University Library, Boulder.

Secretary: Herbert E. Richie, Box 1589, Denver.

Treasurer: J. W. Chapman, McClelland Library, Pueblo.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Frank B. Gay, Watkinson Library, Hartford.

Secretary: Miss Angeline Scott, Public Library, South Norwalk.

Treasurer: Miss Anna G. Rockwell, New Britain Institute, New Britain.

GEORGIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss Anne Wallace, Young Men's Library, Atlanta.

Secretary: C. W. Hubner, Atlanta.
Treasurer: Miss L. A. Field, Decatur.

The first regular meeting of the club will be held in Macon, Oct. 28 - 30.

ILLINOIS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Col. J. W. Thompson, Public Library, Evanston.

Secretary: Miss Ange V. Milner, State Normal College, Normal.

Treasurer: P. F. Bicknell, University of Illinois, Champaign.

INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Elizabeth D. Swan, Purdue University, Lafayette.

Secretary and Treasurer: Miss M. E. Ahern, Public Libraries, 215 Madison street, Chicago, IOWA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. H. Johnston, Public Library, Fort Dodge.

Secretary: Miss Ella McLoney, Public Library, Des Moines,

Treasurer: Mrs. Lana D. Cope, State Library, Des Moines.

The eighth annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association will be held at Des Moines Oct. 12-13, when the following program will be considered:

Tuesday, Oct. 12:

Morning session.

Enrollment of members. Reports of officers and committees.

President's address.

Afternoon session. Organization of small town libraries, by Miss Virginia Dodge, librarian Cedar Rapids Public Library; assisted by Miss .. E. Stearns, librarian Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

Evening session

The danger line in fiction, by Johnson Brig-ham, editor Midland Monthly.

Wednesday, Oct. 13:

Morning session.

Relation of school to library, by Hon, Henry Sabin, Superintendent of Public Instruction. Question box.

Afternoon session.

How to stimulate interest in the library, by Judge H. E. Deemer, of the Iowa Supreme Court.

Election of officers.

MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: E. W. Hall, Colby University, Waterville.

Secretary: Miss H. C. Fernald, State College, Orono.

Treasurer: Prof. G: T. Little, Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Herbert Putnam, Public Library, Boston. Secretary: W: H. Tillinghast, Harvard Col-

lege Library, Cambridge. Treasurer: Miss A. L. Sargent, Public Li-

brary, Medford.

The Massachusetts Library Club held a wellattended meeting at Norton on Sept. 9, 60 members coming from Boston and an equal number from the south and the immediate neighborhood.

When the meeting was called to order in the Trinitarian church, Mr. W. E. Payson, of the board of trustees of the Public Library, welcomed the club and briefly described the origin and work of the library, which is the property of a corporation, and is managed by a board of 12 trustees, to whom three of the selectmen of the town are added, a liberal appropriation being made by the town.

The president, Mr. Putnam, in opening the meeting, referred to the loss which the library

profession and the association had sustained in the death of Dr. William Rice, librarian of the City Library Association of Springfield, on August 17, and remarks appreciative of the character and services of Dr. Rice were made by S: S. Green and J. L. Whitney, and a resolu-

tion of regret was adopted.

The morning session was devoted to a consideration of "Library fines," the discussion being opened by Miss Nina E. Browne, who spoke of the need of impressing on the public the necessity of paying just fines, but laid special stress on the danger of depriving readers, and particularly children, of the benefits of a library by too great accumulation of fines and a too rigid enforcement of the penalty of loss of privilege for non-payment of fines. mentioned several instances in which serious injury had been inflicted in this way for inability to pay a fine not originally incurred by any serious fault. It is desirable that the fact that over-detention results in a fine should be carefully impressed on readers, and with especial care upon children, when they receive their cards, and the date when the book is due should be kept before the reader by some such device as the book-mark used by Mr. Berry, which is stamped with the date of issue and date when due. The over-due notice used by the public library of Windsor, Vt., was especially com-mended. A final appeal is made by this library to the endorser, who is asked to secure the return of the book and to collect the fine. This is an effective method. It is an excellent plan, when, as often happens, a child brings in a book without knowledge that it is overdue, and has no money to discharge it, to note the fine on the card, with instructions to bring the money next time

A lively discussion followed the reading of the paper, which served perhaps more to bring out variations of practice and differences of local conditions than to settle any underlying principles of the fine problem. It appeared that in most cases a compromise or abatement of fine was not infrequently allowed, while the penalty of suspension of borrowing privilege was not rigidly enforced. Mr. Houghton said that in Lynn the fine was seldom allowed to reach more than 50 cents. Notice was sent promptly; if the book was not returned a messenger was promptly sent, and if he failed to secure the book, the case was at once given to the police. In Lynn people pay fines well, and, contrary to the experience of many other libraries, fines were collected as readily from

the rich as from the poor.

It was suggested that in the case of children a fine might be commuted in time, the card being withdrawn for a length of time proportioned to the fine due, and it appeared that Mr. Hill at

Newark had used this device.

In some places it seems that readers deliberately detain books beyond the time and pay the fine, thus assimilating the public library to a circulating library. Cases were also mentioned where readers refused to return books before going away for the summer, preferring to pay the fine upon coming back. Instances such as these elicited an expression of surprise from a non-librarian that librarians should not consider the fine a method of protecting the rights of rule-obeying readers, who justly expected to find in the library all books not properly out.

Mr. Jones advocated perfect uniformity of treatment, and would make no exception in collecting fines, except in case of contagious He did not approve of the custom of printing on the over-due notice, "If a mistake has been made, please report at once." If a book due on Saturday was returned on Monday he charged a fine for Sunday, and so in case of a holiday, but made no charge when a book due on a holiday was returned next day. In Salem fines are added to the building fund. In most cases they are spent in incidentals, or turned into the city treasury; it did not appear that the money was often spent in books, a disposition which might commend itself to the public.

After a pleasant luuch, supplied by the hospitable ladies of the town, a visit was paid to the library building, a gift from Mrs. Wheaton, and the afternoon session did not

open until nearly three o'clock.

Mr. Hayes, of Somerville, read a paper upon the question, "Shall the state require towns and cities maintaining public libraries to appropriate money for support of the same in pro-portion to their wealth?" in which he urged that the state had a profound interest in the development of good citizens, and that the public school and the public library are indispensable educational agencies in that development. If the state needs a cultivated citizenship, and the use of a free public library is required for its development, the state should furnish the means of attaining what it requires by compelling every town to contribute to that end in proportion to its means.

Mr. Jones said that he was a believer in local self-government, and objected strongly to the state stepping in. He feared that it might embarrass libraries by fixing a lower limit than the town would otherwise give. In England the penny in the pound rate was the cause of much dissatisfaction among libraries. It is better for the library to justify itself, and make itself so useful as to force the people to contribute

more and more to its support.

Mr. Whittier explained that the New Hampshire law did not affect cities or large towns, as the amount required was small, but that it did affect 213 small towns, compelling them to maintain a library. It has been in operation two years, and there is no serious opposition on the ground of interference with local self-government. It still depends on local interest to give adequate support. Mr. Green thought that the spirit of the state here was in favor of letting towns manage their own affiairs, and that public interest in libraries was sufficient to provide for their support. Small appropriations in small towns are often accounted for by the large amount of volunteer and unpaid work done for the library by townspeople, especially by women. In Massachusetts interest in education and in the public library is active, and needs no stimulation from the state. It would be very unwise to endeavor to have the state dictate to the towns in the matter of library support.

support.

Mr. Jones then gave a brief characterization of the work of the International Conference, and described his visits to the local London libraries of Clerkenwell, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and Chelsea.

Mr. Whitney read a most enjoyable paper on the social experiences of the tourists, which was unfortunately cut short by the inexorable approach of train time.

The next meeting is the annual meeting, to be held at Medford, October 26. Reports will be submitted on the new books of the preceding six months. Wm. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: H: M. Utley, Public Library, Detroit.

Secretary: Mrs. A. F. Parsons, Public Library, Bay City.

Treasurer: Miss Lucy Ball, Public Library,

Grand Rapids.

The seventh annual meeting of the Michigan Library Association was held at Muskegon, Sept. 8-9, in the beautiful library given to the city by C. H. Hackley. Arrangements for the comfort and pleasure of the members were complete in all details, and at both sessions musical selections were artistically rendered by a trio of women's voices.

The first session was opened at 3 p.m., Wednesday, Sept. 8. After music and prayer, an address of welcome was made by F. A. Nims, chairman of the library committee. Mr. Utley, president of the association, responded, speaking of the pleasure of meeting in a building so beautiful and so well suited to the purpose for which it was erected, and paying a fitting tribute to Mr. and Mrs. Hackley, both of whom

were in attendance at the meeting.

F. A. Nims, of the library committee of the Hackley Library, then read a paper on "The relation of public libraries to public instruc-tion," in which the history of legislation in Michigan on the subject of public libraries was reviewed. The object of the paper was to show that although there was an honest and intelligent purpose to establish a free public library in every township and school district of the state, yet not only had the constitutional provision for the maintenance of such libraries been inadequate but legislation toward the same end had proved unsatisfactory. The appointment was recommended of a special committee of the association, to take the subject into consideration, to investigate and ascertain the defects of the present system, and to suggest such changes in legislation as might place the free public libraries in the townships on as secure a footing as the public schools.

An interesting discussion of state library commissions followed, and in view of the fact that the state legislature will not meet until 1899, definite action was deferred until the next annual meeting of the association.

Jason E. Hammond, state superintendent of

public instruction, followed with an address on "School district libraries." He said that the School district libraries." Department of Public Instruction was in thorough sympathy with every effort to enlarge the library facilities of the people of the state, and especially of the youth in the public schools. He thought that the most practical method was to operate in the school district, and to induce, if possible, the school authorities of every district to maintain a library, and he condemned as a grave mistake the amendment to the constitution which permitted library moneys derived from fines for offences against the penal statutes to be used for general school purposes. These should be scrupulously devoted to the purchase of books for the library; for though the amount is very small in some districts, it is better than nothing, and if the school boards are compelled to use it for library purposes there is an incentive to add something, and so devote a respectable sum to book purchases. He promised to make a strong effort, when the revision of the constitution comes up in 1899, to have the clause with reference to library moneys restored as it originally stood.

In the evening a reception was given in honor of the librarians by Mr. and Mrs. Hackley at their beautiful home, which afforded the visitors a pleasant opportunity to meet the peo-

ple of the city.

At the morning session, September 9, a most interesting paper was read by David Mackenzie, superintendent of schools in Muskegon. In treating the subject, "The school and the public library," Mr. Mackenzie expressed views that might in library circles be considered somewhat heterodox. He courteously and logically defended his position that the libraries are going outside their proper sphere in providing supplementary reading for the schools, and urged that it is with the teachers, rather than with the pupils, that libraries should find their field for work in connection with schools. He commended highly the reading lists on special topics, issued by librarians.

Mr. Utley then read an entertaining paper on English libraries, in which he described some of the chief libraries visited during his trip abroad with the International Conference delegation, and outlined the chief characteristics of the libraries of Great Britain as compared with

those of the United States.

At the close of the meeting, carriages were in waiting, and a pleasant drive was taken about the city. The fine new manual training school, a gift to the city from Mr. Hackley, was visited and admired.

In the afternoon a short business session was held, at which officers were elected for one year, and it was decided to hold the next annual meeting in Bay City. A vote of thanks was passed expressing the appreciation of the association for the hospitality extended to them. The officers elected are as follows: President, Henry M. Utley, Detroit Public Library; Vice-presidents, Miss I. C. Roberts, Kalamazoo, Miss G. M. Walton, Ypsilanti; Secretary, Mrs. A. F. Parsons, Bay City Public Library; Treasurer, Miss Lucy Ball, Grand Rapids Public Library.

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. W: W. Folwell, State University, Minneapolis.

Secretary and Treasurer: Miss Gratia Countryman, Public Library, Minneapolis.

NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. E. Jillson, Doane College, Crete.

Secretary: Miss Mary L. Jones, State University, Lincoln,

Treasurer: Mrs. M. E. Abell, Public Library, Beatrice.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. H. Chase, Concord. Secretary: Miss Grace Blanchard, Public

Library, Concord. Treasurer: Miss A. E. Pickering, Public Library, Newington.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: J: B. Thompson, Trenton, N. J. Secretary: Miss Beatrice Winser, Public Library, Newark.

Treasurer: Miss Emma L. Adams, Public Library, Plainfield.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. L. Peck, Public Library, Gloversville.

Secretary: W: R. Eastman, State Library, Albany.

Treasurer: J. N. Wing, Chas. Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York City.

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. W. Whelpley, Public Library, Cincinnati.

Secretary: Miss E. C. Doren, Public Library.

Treasurer: C. B. Galbreath, State Library, Columbus.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Henry J. Carr, Public Library, Scranton.

Secretary: Miss Mary P. Farr, Girls' Normal School, Philadelphia.

Treasurer: Miss Helen G. Sheldon, Drexel

Institute, Philadelphia. The meetings of this club will be resumed on

the second Monday in October (October 11). It is purposed this year to strengthen the interest of the meetings by holding them in various places in which the interests of the library can be widened. The executive committee have decided to hold the first meeting at West Chester, and propose to make the discussion on "The development of small local libraries" the principal topic. Meetings will be held monthly from October to May, both inclusive.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: W: M. Stevenson, Carnegie Library, Allegheny.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Elizabeth Wales, Carnegie Free Library, Braddock.

VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss S. C. Hagar, Fletcher Free Library, Burlington.

Secretary: Miss M. L. Titcomb, Free Library, Rutland.

Treasurer: E. F. Holbrook, Proctor.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. E. A. Birge, City Library, Madison, Wis.

Secretary: Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh, Public Library, Milwaukee.

Treasurer: Miss Maude A. Earley, Public

Library, Chippewa Falls.

NORTH WISCONSIN TRAVELLING LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Mrs. E. E. Vaughn, Ashland. Librarian and Treasurer: Miss Janet Green, Vaughn Library, Ashland.

Library Clubs.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Anderson H. Hopkins, John Crerar Library.

Secretary: Miss Margaret Mann, Armour In-

stitute, Chicago, Ill.

Treasurer: Miss M. E. Ahern, Public Libraries, 215 Madison street.

MILWAUKEE LIBRARY ROUND TABLE.

"A little work, a little play
To keep us going — and so, good-day!" NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

President: A. E. Bostwick, N. Y. Free Circulating Library.

Secretary: T: W. Idle, Columbia University Library.

Treasurer: Miss Theresa Hitchler, N. Y. Free Circulating Library.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON CITY.

President: W. P. Cutter, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Secretary and Treasurer: F. H. Parsons, U. S. Naval Observatory.

Library Schools and Training Classes.

AMHERST SUMMER SCHOOL.

THE Amherst Summer School of Library Economy completed its seventh annual session on August 13. The course was taken by 35 students, representing eight states and the District of Columbia, the majority of whom were already engaged in library work. It was, as usual, under the direction of W: I. Fletcher, librarian of the College Library, and the five weeks' session represented a large amount of steady work accomplished. The class was conducted as one of beginners, and the instruction covered the field of library economy in its main branches, including cataloging, classification, reference work, etc. The afternoon sessions were devoted to practice work by the pupils.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

THE school closed in June with even less formality than usual. Hereafter even the simplest closing exercises will be omitted and the diplomas and degrees will be conferred whenever the students have completed the required work.

Of the senior class of 1896-97 the following have accepted positions:

Etheldred Abbot, cataloger New York Public

Elizabeth Parkhill Andrews, classifier and cataloger private library of the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, New York City.

Jennie Dorcas Fellows, cataloger Free Public Library, Worcester, Mass

Isabel Ely Lord, substitute librarian Bryn

Mawr College Library. Anna Louise Morse, assistant New York State Library, Public Libraries Division.

Alice Newman, cataloger Public Library, North Adams, Mass.

Bessie Sargeant Smith, librarian Harlem Library, New York City.

Mary Sayers Terwilliger, cataloger Public Library, Utica, N. Y.

Elizabeth Gertrude Thorne, cataloger Public Library, Utica, N. Y.

The fall term will open Oct. 6,

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

WISCONSIN SUMMER SCHOOL

THE third annual session of the Wisconsin Summer School of Library Science was held at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, from July 5 to August 13, 1897. This school was established in 1895, through the generosity of the Hon. J. H. Stout, of Menomonie, Wis., and is at present sustained by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

Owing to the absence of Miss Sharp in Europe, the course was under the direction of Miss Cornelia Marvin, reference librarian and instructor in bibliography at the Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, who was assisted by Miss Eliza J. Skinner, of Princeton, Ill., a recent student at the Armour Institute.

Sixteen students enrolled for the six weeks' course of the present year. Of these Wisconsin was represented by 12, Indiana by three, and Michigan by one. Eight had had some previous library experience, four were teachers, one was a member of a library board, and two took the work preparatory to entering library schools. Some of the students were preparing for special positions, and others worked for improved methods in their own libraries. of the students were sent by their boards and all expenses paid, others reported some financial aid or substitute provided, and in other cases the student not only paid her own tuition and expenses but furnished a supply in her home library. The students were all earnest and enthusiastic workers, anxious to make the best use of every opportunity; and the trustees who made it possible for librarians to attend will have every reason to feel well repaid by the increased interest in library work that must come with better knowledge of processes and higher aims.

The instruction followed closely the lines laid down by Miss Sharp in 1895-96. Three hours of the morning were devoted to class instruction, the afternoon being left free for independent work. The first two weeks and the second and third hours of the third week were devoted to general subjects of library economy and the simpler technical work, such as book selection and buying, accession and shelf departments, loan systems, library publications and supplies, travelling and home libraries, reports, statistics, etc. The third hour for two weeks was given to the study of reference books and aids, each student preparing a reading list and a select bibliography of books on library economy useful to the library student. One hour a day for four weeks was given to cataloging instruction, and the same time for two weeks to classification, the Dewey and Cutter systems During the last week finding being taught. lists, public documents, library service, and re organizing problems were discussed. Each branch was illustrated by practical work, and each student carried away sample catalog, accession sheets, rules for dictionary catalog, etc., for future reference. The "library hand" was used in all the work.

Library appliances were seen in the full exhibit made by the Library Bureau and material from the Illinois State Library School. visits were made to the bindery and printing office. The State Historical Society, the university, and the public libraries furnished ample material for study; and the Wisconsin State Library Commission office, with its sample travelling library and exhibit of books and periodicals, blanks used in libraries, etc., was a centre of interest.

Interesting talks were given to the school by Miss Myrtilla Avery and W. R. Eastman, of the New York State Library, and Miss L. E. Stearns and F. A. Hutchins, of the Library Commission.

The social side of the session was most delightful, the beautiful situation of Madison making possible delightful drives in the surrounding country and all forms of boating and sailing on the four large lakes. An evening was spent at the home of Mrs. W. F. Allen, who entertained her guests with stories of Bronson Alcott

and other Concord folk.

A strong feeling of fellowship developed among the students, one of the best features of the school being the interchange of ideas, comparison of methods, and the practical hints given by those who had developed their own methods under difficulties. The students all plan to carry on future study by means of the references and suggestions given as each topic was taken up, and by visits to libraries other than their own. As a former student has said, "The summer school has proved an active and living factor in the promotion of library interests, and its permanence is especially essential to the growth and development of the smaller libraries, whose limited facilities preclude the possibility of furnishing to librarians, in any other way, the training that is vital to their successful operation."

Library Economy and history.

LOCAL.

Baltimore. Enoch Pratt F. L. The Baltimore American of Aug. 26, under the caption "These authors tabooed," published a sensational article on the withdrawal from circulation, in the Enoch Pratt Free Library, of the works of Mrs. Southworth and others. This article has attracted considerable attention throughout the country, because of the reasons given for the withdrawal, for which the reporter drew on his imagination. Referring to this in an interview on his European trip in the Sun, on Sept. 3, Dr. Steiner said:

During my absence, I now learn, there was some unpleasant comment made on my course in removing from the shelves of the Pratt Library certain books, which published rumor stated were not deemed fit by me for circulation. Such an assertion was erroneous and without foundation. The works of a few writers of light novels have been excluded from the shelves at my order, for the simple reason that the material of the books would not stand the wear and strain of circulation. In one particular case one publisher bought the plates of an authoress's works from the original pub-They were badly worn and the type lisher. was extremely difficult to read. Besides, the paper used was of the cheapest wood-pulp. As we have now plenty of light reading in the library, I decided to exclude these books as fast as they became unfit for circulation, and did not see the necessity for renewal.

"As in all libraries, we at various intervals expel books that we deem of too morbid a character for circulation by a library of this The aim in a public library is, of course, to obtain literature that is elevating, not literature that promotes an evil influence.

Boone (Ia.) P. L. (Rpt. - year ending June 30, '97.) Added 518; total 436; lost 5. Issued, home use 11,973 (fict. 8831); visitors to reading-room, 18,679. Receipts \$1511.66; expenses room, 18,679. \$1154.39.

Boston P. L. The most valuable accession to the library obtained by Mr. Putnam during his trip abroad is a full bound set of the London Times, from 1809 to the present; the purchase was made from the Todd newspaper fund. Several thousand unmounted photographs, most of which were purchased in Italy, will also be added to the library's collection as a result of this trip.

Much newspaper comment has recently been aroused by the statement made in a Boston dispatch to the N. Y. Evening Post that users of the Boston Public Library were not allowed free access to the writings of the more violent French and German anarchists and socialists, as instanced by La Lanterne and the writings of Louise Michel. The subject was later referred to Mr. Putnam, who in an interview said that the published statements were erroneous, and that no books were restricted from circulation because of political theories, but only for moral reasons.

Bridgeport (Ct.) P. L. (16th rpt.) Added 2406; total 29,835. Issued, home use 145,694 (fict. and juv. 64 %); ref. use 15,087; art studies issued 530. Sunday attendance 10,266. New registration 1455; total re-registration 10,060. Receipts \$26,135.38; expenses \$13,508.60 (balance of \$12,626.78 is to meet expenses to April 1, 1898.)

The year's circulation is the highest ever reached by the library; "it is not, however, the increased quantity of reading done which affords the board special pleasure, but the great improvement in its quality." A review is given of the changes wrought in this direction during the 16 years of the library's existence, and of the various factors that have influenced this change, one of the most potent of which is the series of art exhibitions held each year. "An author-catalog of fiction, and a supplement to the finding list of solid books were ssued before Christmas, and a complete author list of juvenile works is nearly ready. card catalog is in process of thorough revision.'

Buffalo (N. Y.) P. L. The formal opening of the library as a free public institution occurred on the evening of Sept. 1, when a largely attended reception was held at the library building. All departments were thrown open for inspection, and the library staff acted as guides, showing the visitors through the rooms and explaining the changes in arrangement. The brief exercises were opened with an address by N. W. Norton, president of the library board, who gave a summary of the history of the movement which culminated in the reorganization of the library, and spoke of the part it should henceforth play in the civic and educational development of Buffalo. The speaker of the evening was Dr. J. S. Billings, director of the New York Public Library, whose address on the "Use and opportunities of a free public library" was eloquent, inspiring, and full of practical suggestion.

On the following morning the regular routine of the library began, and nearly 1000 books were issued before night. Over 8000 names had been registered before the opening, and there was no slackening in the applications. The library starts work under promising auspices, and its newly decorated and altered quarters are thoroughly attractive and satis-

factory.

Cedar Rapids, Ia. Masonic L. The library, which holds a foremost place in extent and administration among Masonic libraries, is the subject of an interesting paper in the Freema-son's Repository for June, 1897, p. 450. "It is believed that this library contains the largest collection of valuable Masonic curios, proceedings, addresses, sermons, and everything bearing the mark of the craft upon it to be found in any part of the globe." Its development is largely the result of the devotion of the grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, T. S. Parvin, who has been an indefatigable worker in its behalf. The article is illustrated with views of the library, and with a portrait of Mr.

Chicago. Newberry L. The library recently inaugurated a novel plan for collecting genealogical records of Chicago citizens. A letter was sent to the principal of every grammar and high school in the city, asking that each pupil of sufficient age be requested to fill in on printed blanks an account of his or her family. These blanks will be filed in the library and properly recorded for easy consultation, so that they may be referred to at any time.

The blank is divided into three sections, the first being as follows: "In order to make the genealogical department of this library as complete as possible in the family history of the city of Chicago and of the state of Illinois, it is particularly desired that you answer the following questions at your earliest convenience. If you cannot answer all the questions please answer as many as possible: Your name.... Born, when.... Born, where.... Your occupation.... Address.... Your father's name in full.... Born, when Where Married, when... Where... By whom... Your mother's name in full... Born, when... Where.... Name of mother's father.... Maiden name of mother's mother ... Occupation of your father Address Father died, when... Where... Age... Mother died, when... Where... Age... Mention briefly Where Age Mother died, all offices, degrees of colleges, honors, military service or other noteworthy occurrences.

"Give names of children, when born, and to

The two remaining sections provide for a detailed statement of the families of the grandfather and great-grandfather similar to that concerning the father's household.

Chicago. Univ. of Chicago Settlement. Two years ago a free lending library was opened with 200 books - mostly standard works. Additions have been made from time to time until the library at present numbers about 1200 books, not enough to satisfy the 1050 whose names are on the register. Besides this central library the Settlement has placed six home libraries in the neighborhood. The favorite author is Dickens but the most popular book is the "Scottish chiefs": "Pilgrim's progress" is often called for. The women often ask for "short stories," as many are so busy that 'short stories," they have no time for long novels. Biography, history, and poetry are asked for by public school teachers and children in the higher grades. Foreigners who are still wrestling with the English language ask for books in simple easy words. Works in Polish, Bohemian, and German would be eagerly taken if we had them. The present library has afforded the residents of the Settlement an opportunity to make many acquaintances in the neighbor-The residents have especially appreciated the use they have been able to make of the library in guiding the children into profitable reading. A circulating collection of pictures is ready for loaning in the fall .- Univ. of Chic. Record, Aug. 13, 1897.

Cleveland (O.) P. L. At a meeting of the library board on Aug. 2, a resolution was adopted

providing for the issue of \$250,000 worth of bonds, in accordance with the provisions of the act passed by the legislature in April, 1896, to be devoted to the purchase of a site and the erection and equipment of a new library building. The act requires that the bonds shall be of the denomination of \$1000 each, shall run for 20 years, and shall bear interest at five percent. No announcement of the site of the proposed building has yet been made.

At the same meeting it was resolved to remove the age limit which has heretofore restricted the use of the library to persons over 12 years of age. It was also decided to provide badges for the members of the Library League.

Colorado State Hist. Soc., Denver. The society has decided to establish an historical and reference library in the capitol building, where it hopes to obtain the use of seven unoccupied rooms in the basement, which will give accommodation for 150,000 v. The society has a miscellaneous collection of thousands of documents and similar material, and it is proposed to make this the nucleus of a well-rounded and valuable library on Colorado history. Two years ago when the state offices were removed to the new capitol several tons of documents were burned to get them out of the way. This indicates that some systematic care of the state's literature is desirable.

Decatur (III.) F. P. L. The library suffered a serious loss on Aug. 20, in the death of Dr. William A. Barnes, president of the library board. Dr. Barnes had held that position for over 21 years, and his personal interest in and devotion to the development of the library were always to be relied on. He knew its history and needs to the smallest detail, and acted for its welfare with intimate intelligence and thoroughness.

Dunkirk, N. V. Darwin R. Barker F. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 1, '97.) Added 514; total 4736. Issued, home use 27,282 (fict. 76%). Cardholders 1306. Receipts \$1180.87; expenses \$750.78.

This report covers the first year's work of the library as a free public library. "The fact of a circulation of 27,282 volumes with 1306 cardholders in 1896-97, as against 4279 volumes with 240 subscribers, the highest figures we attained under the subscription system, affords a contrast which needs no other argument to prove the popular appreciation of the change." Unrestricted access is given to all Unrestricted access is given to all The appropriation for the library is shelves. but \$350 a year, to which was added this year a balance of \$500, saved from the preliminary equipment fund. The women managers say, "We imagine few villages have had a circulation of 27,282 volumes from an appropriation of \$350 a year," and they ask that the sum be increased \$500

Glen Haven (N. Y.) P. L. The evolution of the Glen Haven library was described by Miss Phelps, its creator, in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for August, 1896 (p. 362-364). This summer Miss Phelps has continued her successful efforts to

raise money and obtain books for the cause from the summer visitors to the region, and as a result the library now contains over 500 v., and a fair sum has been put aside as a building fund. Miss Phelps recently obtained the refusal of a small tract of land opposite the school-house in which the library is now housed, and on this she hopes before long to build a permanent home for the library.

Illinois State Hist. L. (4th biennial rpt., Dec. 17, '94-Dec. 17, '96.) Added 1712; total 6256. Lack of space and lack of funds are "the two leading defects in the present condition and affairs of the library." The annual appropriation, originally \$2500, is now but \$1000, and the trustees strongly urge that it be restored to its first figure.

Indianapolis (Ind.) P. L. (23d rpt., 1896-97.) Added 5981; total 68,933. Issued 321,389; of which 22,948 were issued during the past six months through the 12 delivery stations and from the five branch libraries.

Janesville (Wis.) P. L. (Rpt. — year ending June 30, '97.) Added 1212; total 14,669. Issued, home use 39,471, an increase of 10,210 over the circulation of the previous year. Receipts \$3848.34; expenses \$3360.72.

Joliet (III.) P. Z. Added 1359; total 13,648. Issued, home use 65,177; lib. use 1638. New registration 786.

Kookuk (Ia.) P. L. (Rpt. — year ending June 30, '97.) Added 751; total 10,971. Issued, home use 61,711 (fict. 55,357). New cards issued 639; total cardholders 3792. Receipts \$2337.85; expenses \$2276.38.

Leadville (Colo.) P. L. A. The association was incorporated on Aug. 20, its objects being "to cultivate a taste for good literature among the citizens of Leadville, and to have and maintain a public library building in that city."

Ledyard, Ct. Bill L. A. At the 30th annual meeting of the association, held Aug. 25, a resolution was passed abolishing the annual membership fee heretofore charged, and making the library entirely free to the public.

Louisville. Polytechnic Soc. of Ky. L. (Rpt., p. 15-17 of Proceedings, 1897.) Added 847; total 50,343. Issued, home use 24,765; lib. use 53,455; total 78,220, of which 51,911 were fiction. Visitors 91,283; membership 443.

The library committee regret that there has not been a greater growth in the use of the library and a larger increase in membership.

Madison (Wis.) F. L. The librarian's statistics for the year ending July 1 show a total of 14,681 v. in the library, and a home circulation of 70,975.

Minneapolis (Minn.) P. L. On Aug. 3 the library board authorized the adoption of the two-book system. At the same time the use of the linotype for library printing was considered, and it was decided to adopt this method for the future.

New Bedford (Mass.) P. L. (45th rpt.) Added 3203; total not given. Issued, home use 116,625 (fict. and juv. 61 \$). New cards issued 1134. Receipts \$15,680,20; expenses \$16,524.70.

There has been a marked increase in the use of the library during the year, and several changes in methods of administration have been made. The cataloging and reclassification have been practically completed, and the dictionary card catalog has been widely appreciated. The Browne charging system has been adopted. An open shelf for new books has proved very popular, and an information-desk has been established. More room is badly needed, especially for separating and enlarging the reference and reading rooms and for obtaining additional shelving.

Newark, N. J. Seton Hall College L. A handsome new building is to be erected for the college library, plans for which have already been accepted. It will cost about \$35,000, and will be connected with the main college buildings.

Oakland (Cal.) F. L. Added 2085; total 25,-197. Issued, home use 149,270; ref. use 36,000; visitors to ref. room 25,219. Receipts \$18,013.12; expenses \$17,856.01.

It has been decided to request an addition of \$2000 to the estimate for the new year, to be devoted to the establishment and support of two branch reading-rooms.

Passaic (N. J.) P. L. At the August meeting of the board of trustees it was decided to adopt the two-book system.

Philadelphia, Franklin Institute L. Alterations are in process at the institute which will give the library a new and fireproof stackroom, and will permit the rearrangement of the books in a much more adequate and convenient manner. The stack will be installed in the main building, and the second story of the back building, now largely occupied by shelving, will be used exclusively as a reading-room and for the display of the mineral collections. The contract for the stack has been awarded to the Fenton Metallic Manufacturing Co.; it is to be two stories high, of steel and glass, with a capacity for 64,000 v. The building alterations will be completed by Oct. 1 and the stack will be in place by Dec. 1. The books will be moved into the new quarters without any change in the present classification, but it is hoped that the entire collection may be rearranged and classified according to the Decimal classification.

Philadelphia F. L. During the first six months of the present year the library has issued 836,898 v., as against 670,842 for the same period in 1896. If the record for the second six months of the year should not even exceed those figures, the circulation for 1897 would amount to 1,500,000 v.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Adriance P. L. The corner-stone of the Adriance memorial library building was laid on Aug. 10 with Masonic ceremonies. The building, which will cost

\$75,000, is the gift of the family of the late John P. Adriance, long a resident of the city; it is to be finished by Dec. 1.

Port fervis (N. Y.) F. L. (Rpt. - year ending June 30, '97.) Added 1048; total 8256. Issued, home use 22,358.

The use of the two-card system has increased the circulation of "solid" literature.

Reading (Pa.) L. The library will become free on Jan. 1 next, when the mortgage of \$10,500 upon the property will be cancelled. The money for the purpose was obtained by a committee of citizens who have interested themselves in the movement for a free library, and 21 subscriptions of \$500 each were secured for that purpose.

Riverside (Cal.) P. L. (Rpt. - year ending July 1, '97.) Added 1103; total 9044. Issued, home use 54,521 (fict. 84%); no record of ref. New registration 957; total carduse is kept. holders 3766. Receipts \$4061.78; expenses \$2881.35.

Free access is permitted to all books except The librarian recommends the adoption of the two-book system, the establishment of a special "new book" table or shelf, and the issue of a supplement to the finding list.

Rome, N. V. fervis L. (Rpt.) Added 1033; total 11,563. Issued, home use 46,436 (fict. 73%.) New registration 811; total registration 3III.

Rutherford (N. f.) F. L. A. (3d rpt.) Added 347; total 1875. Issued, home use 9652 (fict. New cards issued 313; total cards issued 860. Receipts \$1120.53; expenses \$823.57.

During the year the library was installed in the attractive building given to the association by Mr. D. B. Ivison.

Syracuse (N. Y.) Central L. A children's room has been established on the third floor of the library building, in the room formerly used for the storage of public documents and news-

Trenton, Mo. Jewett Norris F. L. year ending June 30, '97.) Added 574; total Issued, home use 16,675 (fict. 86.28 %). 4574. Issued, ho Cardholders 1745.

University of the State of N. Y. (109th rpt., 1895, transmitted to the legislature Feb. 11, 1896. 2 v. O.) These volumes contain the reports and bulletins issued from or devoted to the Administrative department of the Regents' office during 1895. Those that concern library matters have before this been summarized in the L. J. The secretary's report, covering p. 1-99, was noted in last month's issue (August, p. 411-412); besides this there are included as appendixes the "Summary of educational legislation in 1895"; "Abstracts of the annual reports of the colleges" of the university, with statistical tables; and "Abstracts of annual reports of high schools and academies," with statistical tables.

Washington, D. C. U. S. Congressional L.

Law Library, was on Aug. 20 arrested for stealing valuable books from that library. books were obtained for alcove use, and carried off one or two at a time. He was arraigned on Aug. 22, when Librarian Curtis, of the Law Library, testified that his thefts amounted to probably \$400. Lloyd made no defence, save entering a plea that he had stolen on account of poverty and privation. He was sentenced to a year's imprisonment. He was formerly a lawyer, and later held a position in the library, which it is said was lost through intemperate habits.

Wilmington (Del.) Institute F. L. (Rpt. — 11 months, April 1, '96-Feb. 28, '97.) This is the 40th report of the institute, but the third of the library since it was made free. The additions for the period covered were 3025; total 28,630. Issued, home use 138,051 (main l. fict. 57.1%, juv. 31.5%; branch l. fict. 26.4%, juv. 51.6%). New registration 1084; total cards in use 10,423. Receipts \$13,204.84; expenses

The circulation in "the two popular departments of fiction and juveniles have together been increased a third, and yet the ratio of percentages for all classes is scarcely affected. It is undoubtedly true that our fiction circulates itself and other books too; I believe this is the uniform experience of libraries with open shelves and the two-book system.

The card catalog now includes all books in the library, and the 3400 v. of bound periodicals have been shelf-listed and cataloged. Changes have been made in the arrangement of the reference-room that have facilitated its work, and in this room shelves of books have been reserved for clubs, teachers, and schoolchildren. In October the children's books were arranged in a separate alcove, which has proved very popular. "Speaking approxi-mately, the library has 4000 juvenile cardholders, and circulates each month twice as many juvenile books as it has, or one to each cardholder."

Winona, Minn. The corner-stone of the library building given to Winona by W. H. Laird, as previously described in the L. J. (July, p. 364), was laid on Aug. 26.

Winsted, Ct. Work has been begun on the library building to be given to Winsted by J. J. Whiting, and in which it is probable that the Beardsley Library of West Winsted may be housed and conducted as a free library.

Leeds (Eng.) P. (F.) Ls. (27th rpt.) Added, ref. l. 1658; total 52,848; issued 136,037; visitors to magazine and newspaper tables 427,320. Added, central lending l. and 23 branches 9460; total 141,831; issued, home use 850,129 (fict., poetry and drama 469,650). Cardholders 28,379. Receipts &8111 25. 11d.; expenses £7021 15s. 1d.

Madrid, Bibl. Nacionale. The library of the late prime minister, Sefior Canovas del Castillo, Thomas W. Lloyd, once an assistant in the | who was assassinated by an anarchist on Aug.

8, has been bequeathed to the National Library. Sefor Canovas' collection comprised about 30,000 v., many of which are extremely rare; it included a copy of the second edition of "Don Quixote."

To kyo (Japan) L. (Rpt., 1896.) The usual English summary of statistics accompanies the report, which is printed in Japanese. Added 394t, of which 345 were European; total 149,-743, of which 31,702 are European. During the 336 days the library was open it was visited by 74,034 readers, a daily average of 220.3. There were 461,846 v. read, an increase of 37,309 over the previous year. The library is for reference only.

Gifts and Bequests.

Kingston, N. H. J. Howard Nichols, of Boston, has offered to give to the town of Kingston a public library to cost about \$10,000; it will be a memorial to Mr. Nichols's father and mother. At a town meeting held July 23 the gift was accepted and a site was decided upon.

Leland Stanford Jr. Univ. L. The library has recently received a valuable collection of books and manuscripts devoted to Australian literature, from Thomas Stanford, of Australia, a brother of ex-Senator Leland Stanford. The collection comprises about 2500 v. and 3000 pamphlets.

Lunenberg, Mass. At a town meeting held Aug 21, it was voted to decline an offer of \$10,000 for a library building, recently made to the town by Mrs. Mary S. Spaulding, of Grotom. The refusal was due to the conditions attached to the gift. These were: the payment to Mrs. Spaulding by the town of six per cent. interest on the money during her lifetime, the building becoming at her death the property of the town; the devotion of the entire sum to the construction of a building, its equipment and maintenance to devolve upon the town; and the choice of one of two sites named by the donor. It was also required that the library be named the Spaulding Library.

Menasha (Wis.) P. L. E. D. Smith, of Menasha, has given \$25,000 to the library for a new building. The library, which was started by public subscription, was opened Sept. 23, 1896; a membership fee of \$1 is charged. A celebration in honor of Mr. Smith's gift was held on July 17, and was attended by 3000 persons. Fireworks, speeches, and music were the order of the evening.

Middletown, N. J. By the will of the late Mrs. Marietta Thrall, of Middletown, the city is left \$50,000, of which \$30,000 is to be devoted to the erection of a library building to be known as the Thrall Library Building.

Milwaukee (Wis.) P. L. The library's fund for the purchase of art-books was increased on July 13 by the gift of \$10,000 from Mrs. Caroline Metcalf, to be given in instalments of \$2000 a year. The first instalment was paid when the gift was announced. The books bought with the money are to form the Metcalf collection.

Univ. of California L., Berkeley. The library has received from Mr. Collis P. Huntington the magnificent collection of Spanish manuscripts and books, pamphlets and documents relating to the history of California since its American occupation, gathered by Col. J. L. Warren and Robert Cowan, of San Francisco. It is said to be second only to the H. H. Bancroft collection.

Cibrarians.

Berry, Silas H., for several years past librarian of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Y. M. C. A. Library, has been appointed librarian of the New York Y. M. C. A. Library, succeeding the late Reuben B. Poole. Since Mr. Poole's death in 1895 the library has been without a librarian, Werner Jonghaus, formerly first assistant, serving as acting librarian. Mr. Jonghaus will continue in the position of assistant librarian. Mr. Berry will have charge of the removal of the library from the present building to the fine new fireproof quarters in the West-side branch on 52d street, which will be entered early in September.

BUCHANAN, Samuel, was on Aug. 3 appointed librarian of the East St. Louis (III.) Public Library, succeeding Miss Minnie Turner, acting librarian, who was made first assistant.

Bursch, Daniel F. W., has not resigned his position of librarian of the Portland (Ore.) Library Association, as was erroneously stated in the August Library Journal, but was called east some weeks since by the illness of a brother, and was granted a three-months' leave of absence by the library board. D. P. Leach, chief assistant, was made acting librarian during his absence. Mr. Bursch writes: "Circumstances will probably make it necessary for me to relinquish my chosen profession for a time, but I desire to have it understood that I am not giving it up because it is no longer my preferred work."

CALKINS, Miss Emma J., has been appointed librarian of the Racine (Wis.) Public Library, succeeding Miss Elizabeth P. Clarke, who organized the library. Miss Calkins is a graduate of Armour Institute Library School, class of 1895-96.

CLARK, Thomas H., of Montgomery, Ala., has been appointed Superintendent of the Law Library, which is virtually a department of the Congressional Library. Mr. Clark is a lawyer and newspaper man, who has been active in the sound-money Democratic movement in Alabama. He is especially interested in the literature of his state, and in an address on "Historical Alabama," delivered before the literary societies of Alabama Polytechnic Institute in 1893, he manifested a sound apprecition of the work of libraries as preservers of historical material.

GRIFFIN, Appleton P. C., was on Sept. 1 appointed one of the assistant librarians of the Congressional Library. Mr. Griffin's important services to bibliography, in his various bibliographies of American historical societies and of historical literature, are familiar to all interested in library work, and his appointment is a gratifying one. Mr. Griffin was for years connected with the Boston Public Library, where, as superintendent of the catalog department, his work on the quarterly bulletins was most valuable. In 1894 he left that li-brary and undertook special cataloging for the Boston Athenæum, together with independent bibliographical labors for the American Historical Association. The great "Catalogue of the Washington collection," just published by the Athenaum, was compiled and annotated by Mr. Griffin, and is a monument to his bibliographical skill.

Hanson, James Christian, head cataloger of the University of Wisconsin Library, Madison, was on Sept. I appointed Chief of the Catalog Department of the Congressional Library. Mr. Hanson, who is a graduate of Cornell, and a fine linguist, was cataloger in the Newberry Library, Chicago, before accepting the position in the University of Wisconsin, which he has held for four years past. He has been a member of the A. L. A. since 1893.

KIMBALL, Arthur R., formerly state librarian of New Hampshire, was on Sept. 1 appointed an assistant librarian of the Congressional Library. Mr. Kimball as state librarian of New Hampshire did admirable service in arranging state documents, cataloging them adequately and making them available to the public, and since his retirement from that office in 1894 he has maintained his interest in library affairs. He is one of the active members of the New Hampshire Library Association. in which he has also served as secretary, and he has been a member of the A. L. A. since 1890.

Longstreet-Dortch. Miss Ellen Dortch, assistant librarian of the Georgia State Library, and Gen. James Longstreet, the well-known Confederate veteran, were married on Sept. 8, at the home of Gov. Atkinson, in Atlanta, Ga. Miss Dortch, who has been for some years assistant librarian in the state library, was one of the chief candidates for the office of state librarian on the expiration of Captain Milledge's term of office this year, and succeeded in obtaining the passage by the last legislature of a bill making women eligible to that office.

ORR, Charles, librarian of the Case Library, Cleveland, O., has recently completed work on a "History of the Pequot war," based upon the contemporary accounts of Mason, Underhill, Vincent, and Gardiner, which he has edited and furnished with notes and an introduction. The book is announced for early issue by the Helman-Taylor Co. of Cleveland.

PIERCE-FERNALD. Miss Harriet Converse Fernald, late librarian of Maine State College, Orono, and John Alvin Pierce, of Spokane, Wash., were married on August 17, at the home of the bride's parents, Orono, Me, Miss Fernald, who is a graduate of the New York State Library School, class of 1888, has had charge of the Maine State College Library for several years past, and has been an active worker in the Maine State Library Association. Mr. Pierce, who was graduated from Columbia University in 1888 with the degree of LL.B., is Prosecuting Attorney for Spokane county, Wash. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce will make their home in Spokane.

REMMINGER, Miss Elizabeth D., a graduate of the Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1895-96, has been appointed librarian of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Catholic Institute, succeeding Miss Eleanor E. Davie.

RICE, William, D.D., librarian for 36 years of the City Library Association in Springfield, Mass., died in that city, after two weeks' illness, on Aug. 17, aged 76 years. An estimate of Dr. Rice's work in the Springfield Library is given elsewhere in this issue (160 p. 437).

RICORD, Frederick W., librarian of the New Jersey Historical Society, died at his home in Newark, N. J., on Aug. 12. Mr. Ricord was born in the Island of Guadaloupe in 1810, and was a graduate of Rutgers College, studying law in Geneva after his graduation. In 1849 he was appointed librarian of the Newark Library Association, now the Free Public Library, with which he was connected for many years. He also occupied various official posi tions, being for 16 years a member of the board of education of Newark, and in 1869 and 1871 was elected mayor of Newark. Mr. Ricord is well known by his translations from the French; he also published an English gram-mar, a history of Rome, and only recently comleted a translation of the comedies of Terence. His collection of Terence is said to be one of the finest in the country. He leaves a widow and four children.

SLAUSON, Allen B., was appointed on Sept. I Superintendent of Periodical and Newspaper Departments of the Congressional Library. Mr. Slauson is an Oregon man, and for several years past has been Washington correspondent for several Oregon papers. He is a graduate of Cornell.

SMITH, Miss Bessie S., has been appointed librarian of the Harlem Library of New York City, which was made a free public library on Sept. 2. Miss Smith is a graduate of Wellesley College, and a graduate also of the New York State Library School, class of 1896-97.

STONE, Frederick Dawson, librarian of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, died suddenly of heart failure on Aug. 12, at his home in Germantown, to which he had returned a week before from a trip to the Catskills. Dr. Stone was born in Philadelphia, April 8, 1841, and after attending private schools entered his father's firm of John Stone & Sons, dealers in wholesale millinery. In 1876 he became librarian of the Historical Society, and held that

position until his death. He was recognized as an authority on matters pertaining to the early history of Pennsylvania, and edited and was a frequent contributor to The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, published by the Historical Society. He was the author of the chapter on the early history of Pennsylvania in the "Narrative and critical history of America," by Justin Winsor, and in collaboration with John Bach McMaster edited a volume entitled "Pennsylvania and the Federal constitution, 1787-1788," which was published by the Historical Society. He also contributed the appendix to a publication relating to the constitutional centennial celebration, and supplied a sketch of the early history of the adoption of the constitution. Several years ago the University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Letters. Dr. Stone leaves a widow and one son, Witmer Stone, assistant curator at the Academy of Natural Sciences.

VAN DER LINDE, Prof. Antonius, for 21 years principal librarian of the Landesbibliothek at Wiesbaden, Germany, died in that city on Aug. 17. Prof. Van der Linde, who was well known as an historian and philologist, was born in Haarlem in 1833, and after studying theology in Leyden and Amsterdam, and philosophy and history at Göttingen, was ordained by the Dutch Reformed Church, and for some time worked in one of the parishes of Amsterdam. In 1871 he settled in Berlin, where he was appointed to an important post in the In 1876 he accepted the office Royal Library. in the Landesbibliothek at Wiesbaden, which he held until his death. He began his series of biographical and critical monographs in 1866, when he published in French, in co-operation with the Russian scholar Obelenski, a documentary work on the false Demetrius. In the next year appeared his two volumes on Caspar Hauser, and in 1870 his "De Haar-lemsche Costerlegende," in which he criticised the story which made Laurens Coster, of Haarlem, the original inventor of printing with movable types, and affirmed the right of Gutenberg to the glory of the invention. This work was received with such indignation by his countrymen, who cherished the Coster legend with devotion, that he was moved to leave his native land. During his residence in Berlin and Wiesbaden Van der Linde continued his researches into the early history of printing, the results of which are collected in his "Geschichte der Erfindung der Buchdruckerkunst. He was also an expert in the history and bibliography of the game of chess, and added largely to chess literature.

Washington, Lawrence, of Alexandria, Va., was on Sept. 1 appointed assistant in charge of the Washingtonian collection of the Congressional Library. Mr. Washington, who is a descendant of the first President, was at the time of his appointment stamp deputy in the Internal Revenue office of Alexandria; he is said to have had experience in the care of manuscripts and historical collections.

WHITTLESEY, Walter R., for several years past chief operator for the Southern Railway in Alexandria, Va., was on Sept. 1 appointed superintendent of the Music Department of the Congressional Library. Mr. Whittlesey is said to be a practised musician.

Cataloging and Classification.

ADLER, Cyrus. The international catalogue of scientific literature [Reprinted from Science, Aug. 6, 1897.] 40 p.

A concise and interesting summary of the plans, proceedings, and results of the bibliographical conference held in London under the auspices of the Royal Society, July, 1896. (See L. J., 1896, June, p. 276; Aug., p. 370; Nov., p. 499.) Dr. Adler quotes largely from the official report of the conference - which, curiously enough, has had no general circulation or attention in this country - and appends correspondence between Secretary Olney, Dr. Billings and Prof. Newcomb, the American delegates, and Prof. Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, regarding the official participation of the United States in the work. essentially the same as the statement on the subject made by Dr. Adler at the Philadelphia conference of the A. L. A., the present article goes more fully into details than was then possible.

The Boston P. L. Bulletin for September contains a bibliographical summary of works on "The Yukon gold-fields, together with works on Alaska"; it includes reports, documents, books, maps, and articles in periodicals.

CASTILLO, M. La clasificación bibliográfica decimal: exposición del sistema y traducción de las tablas generales. Salmanaca, 1897. 84 p. 8°.

CONCORD (Mass.) P. L. Fiction finding list, 1897. 152 p. O.

A well-printed author list, followed by title list.

The FITCHBURG (Mass.) P. L. Bulletin for September contains reference lists on Matthew Arnold, Swinburne, Schumann, and the opera.

INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.) P. L. Supplement no. 2 to the finding list. Indianapolis, 1897. 70 p. 1, O.

New London (C.) P. L. Finding list, March 1, 1897. 2d ed., 1897. 310 p. l. sq. O.

Printed by the linotype. Lists all books in the library up to March, 1897. A D. C. subject list, followed by a 4-p. list of "Art studies," general author list (except fiction), and title and author lists of fiction.

The N. Y. P. L. Bulletin for August, besides printing an interesting collection of Washington's copy-press letters from the collection purchased by the Lenox Library, 1895, continues its record of periodicals contained in the New York Public and Columbia University libraries by a list of those relating to archæology, which covers 15 p.

The Springfield (Mass.) City L. for August has a short "Selected list of books on hunting, sporting, and fishing."

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Library bulletin, August, 1897. Accessions to the department library, April - June, 1897. 26 p. O.

A new format. The list is now printed on one side of the page only, and issued in a narrow octavo instead of the former nearly quarto

FULL NAMES.

Supplied by Harvard College Library:

Barbour, Joseph (Kentucky digest); Devlin, Robert T: (A treatise on the law of deeds);

Marsh, Joseph W: (Pocket handbook of useful information, etc., relating to lead covered electric cables, etc.);

Stillman, T: Bliss (Engineering chemistry); Vanderslice, J: Mitchell (Gettysburg; where and how the regiments fought).

Bibliografn.

ARISTOTLE. Schwab, Molse. Bibliographie d'Aristotle; mémoire couronné par l'Institut de France. Paris, H. Welter, 1897.

Reviewed at length in the Athenaum for Aug. 28, p. 285 – 286. "This book appears no doubt under a certain disadvantage, since instead of being printed in the ordinary way it is issued in the form of a manuscript copy. As a collection of titles of some 3000 books more or less bearing on Aristotle, the work must have taken a good deal of time and labor, and M. Schwab deserves credit for the industry that this implies, and also for the good intentions shown in this attempt to supply a real want among scholars and bibliographers. Here our praise of him and his book must end."

Arnold, Thomas. Findlay J. A. Arnold of Rugby: his school life and contributions to education. N. Y., Macmillan, 1897. 24+ 263 p. 12°, net, \$1.50.

Pages 236-252 contain an annotated bibliography of works relating to Arnold's influence as a teacher, and to public school education before and after his time.

BIBLE. Copinger, W. A. The Bible and its transmission: being an historical and bibliographical view of the Hebrew and Greek texts, and the Greek, Latin, and other versions of the Bible, (both ms. and printed,) prior to the Reformation; with numerous facsimiles. London, Sotheran, 1897. F.

COREA. Courant, Maurice. Bibliographie coréenne. Tableau littéraire de la Corée . . . tome 1-3. Paris, Ernest Leroux, 1897. 215 + 502; 9 + 538; 9 + 446 p.; also, Index des transcriptions, 78 p., and Index des caractères, 178 p. 3 v. il. 8°.

The author, as interpreter of the French legation in Tokio, and conversant with the Japanese, Corean, Chinese, and Hindustani languages and literature, is peculiarly qualified to undertake this work. He gives the titles of 3240 works published in Corea until 1890, which he elucidates with information of every kind.

DIVINING ROD. Barrett, W. F. On the socalled divining rod, or Virgula Divina. Book I. [In Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research, July, 1897. 13: 2-282.]

Pages 12-23 are devoted to a survey of the modern literature on the subject of the divining rod. Referring to John Fiske's essay on "Myths and myth-makers," Prof. Barrett says that it is "perhaps the most extraordinary medley ever put together on the divining rod." This "survey" is confined to English and French works. Next year book II. is to be published, and with it an extensive bibliography.

HAEBLER, Konrad. The early printers of Spain and Portugal. London, Printed for the Bibliographical Society, at the Chiswick Press, March 1897, for 1896. 8 + 168 p. 33 plates. (Illustrated monographs issued by the Bibliographical Society, no. 4.) 8*.

House Drainage. Gerhard, W: Paul. Bibliography of house drainage, plumbing work, and sewage disposal for houses. (In American Architect and Building News, Aug. 7, 14, 1897. 57: "50-51, 57-58.)

ITALY. Ottino, G., and Fumagalli, G., comps. Bibliotheca bibliographica Italica: catalogo degli scritti di bibliologia, bibliografia e biblioteconomia pubbl. in Italia e di quelli risguardanti l'Italia pubblicati all' estero. 2° supplemento annuale, 1896; per cura di Giuseppe Ottino. Torino, Carlo Clausen, 1897. 39 p. O. pap. 2.50 lire.

MEDICINE. "The students' library and its use" is the title of an article in the "Students' number" of the Lancet (Aug. 21, p. 440 - 448), which is of interest to librarians as well. It is chiefly a classified list of the principal medical works, with critical and descriptive notes of each.

Russian Books; with biographical notes of their authors and translators [1708-1893]; edited by Semen Wassiljewitsch Wengoroff. St. Petersburg, A Suworin, 1897. v. 1: A-Badadshanow. 8 + 476 p. 8°. 3.50 roubles; v. 5, pts. 1-3; Babajew-Baschuzkij. 144 p. 8°. per pt., 35 kopecks.

The first attempt at a comprehensive bibliog-

raphy of Russian literature. An interesting feature of the work is the inclusion of separate issues, sitiski—pamphlets of often but three or four pages, which are exceedingly difficult to find.

SWEDENBORG, Emmanuel. Bibliographical index to the published writings of E. Swedenborg, original and translated; based upon the library of the Swedenborg Society, and supplemented from English and foreign collections, public and private. London, 1897. 38 p. 8°.

WALKER, Francis Amasa. Pages 276-290 of Quarterly Publications of the American Statistical Association, for June, contains a "Bibliography of the writings and reported addresses of Francis A. Walker," arranged chronologically, and based upon memoranda and scrapbooks left by General Walker.

Wesley, John and Charles. Green, Richard. The works of John and Charles Wesley: a bibliography, containing an exact account of all the publications issued by the brothers Wesley, arranged in chronological order, with a list of the early editions, and descriptive and illustrative notes. Lond., For the author, 1896. 291 p. 8".

In turning the pages of this bibliography one is at a loss to determine whether he is impressed more by the tremendous activity of Wesley than by the carefulness and fulness of the annotations which have been supplied by Mr. Green. 417 titles are given, ranging from the years 1733 to 1791, the year of John Wesley's death. 20 of the works are original by Charles Wesley, 30 by the brothers jointly, and the remaining ones by John Wesley alone, either as author or editor. There is an index to titles and another to the notes.

WOMAN AND CHILD LABOR. Madeline M. Milner is the compiler of Special bibliography, no. 1, on "Woman and child labor," published in the American Journal of Sociology for July, p. 139-144. It is confined to the literature of the United States.

INDEXES.

HENRY FARRAR, 80 Hunton Road, S. E., London, whose various indexes to marriage and obituary notices have been noted in these columns, announces that vol. 1 of his "Index to Irish marriages" will be issued in September. It will make two volumes of about 500 pages, and is sold at £2 2s., only a few copies remaining for sale as a subscription-book. At about the same time he will issue the "Index to obituary notices" in Walker's Hibernian Magazine in one volume of about 300 pages, at 31s. 6d. net.

A CORRECTION. In the "Annual literary inindex" for 1896, under Stevenson (p. 115), "Stevenson in his home life," instead of Scrib. M., 19:53, read 19:531.

Anonyms and Psendonyms.

Fonseca, M. A. da. Subsidios para um diccionario de pseudonymos inicias e obras anonymas de escriptores portuguezes; c. prologo de Th. Braga. Lisbon, 1896 [1897.] 12 + 298 p. 8°.

Sumore and Blunders.

THE following entry from a recent auction catalog shows how a title may be "improved" in process of transcription, "Syrian mountains" for "Assyrian monuments" being an interesting emendation:—Bonavia, E. Flora of the Syrian mountains and its outcomes. Illustrations. 8° cloth. London, 1894.

Assistant Librarian — Where shall I put this book, Impressions of America by an Englishman?

Librarian - In the fiction department .- Cur-

other.

A NEW LIBRARY TERM.—The Boston Advertiser has added a new word to the library glossary. It is "catalogician." Truly this is worthy of its birthplace; it could have had no

In the public library of a small town the position of librarian, previously held by a woman, was recently given to a man. The local paper, in noting the appointment, says that it was made only because of "there being some duties connected with the position that are not in the province of a female to perform." Some time ago a similar change in another library was explained by one of the trustees as follows: "Well, you see, we want a librarian we can swear at."

The library board of a western city, who allowed their librarian two months' leave of absence, with salary, for a trip of library inspection around the country, recently found their action questioned by the city council, whose members refused to pass the account submitted. One of the aldermen, commenting on the matter, said: "I don't believe in making fish of one and fowl of another. We don't allow our firemen but 10 days lay-off on pay. Mr.—has good pay and gets his room for nothing and his coal."

AT a recent examination of applicants for the position of assistant in a New England library, among the answers received were the following:

ing:
Who was Shakespeare? Name three of his
works.—Shakespeare was a great American
poet. He wrote "Evangeline," "Lady of the
lake," and "Courtship of Miles Standish."

When was America discovered?—In 1743.

The town in which the library is situated is but a short distance from New York, and nearly all the applicants were young men and women who had studied at the local high school, which is considered a model.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS:

Revue Internationale des Archives, 1895-1896.

One Vol., 8vo.

Revue Internationale des Bibliothèques, 1895-1896.

One Vol., 8vo, . 12 Francs, 5oc.

Revue Internationale des Musées, 1895-1896.

One Vol., 8vo, 7 Francs, 50c. The above three volumes are separate issues of the Revus des Archives, des Bibliothèques et des Musées, the publication of which has been discontinued by me. Libraries that did not subscribe to the Revus ow have an opportunity to subscribe to such portions only as may have particular interest for them. Each volume has a special title-page and an index.

Manuel de Bibliotheconomie.

By Dr. ARNIM GRAESEL,

Librarian-in-Chief of the Berlin University.

Translated into French

By Dr. JULES LAUDE, Bibliothécaire Unimercitaire.

One Vol., Small Svo, Cloth, 15 Francs.

This French edition has been thoroughly revised by the author. The bibliographical references are brought down to May, 1897, and in other respects, also, the author and translator have made additions and improvements, so that the volume is practically a new work—a French original edition—which will be found valuable even by those who possess the German edition (Leipzig, 1890) and the Italian translation (Turin, 1893). In illustrations the French edition is much richer than its predecessors.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE DES CHANSONS DE GESTE.

By LÉON GAUTIER, Membre de l'Institut,

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Etudes sur les origines et l'histoire de la littérature nationale,

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By FRÉDÉRIC GODEFROY.

The publication in parts of this edition (which will contain all the words of the author's unabridged work, with the necessary additions and improvements, but without examples and references) will be begun in October, 1897. The price for the complete work (large 8°, 3 columns to the page, 80 lines in a column=240 lines or 1200 words=circa 7000 letters to a page) will probably not exceed

15 Francs to Subscribers

who place their orders before October 30. The publisher reserves the right to increase the price to 20 francs even to subscribers should the cost of production make it necessary.

Considering the high price which the author's large dictionary of the old French language commands (500 Francs), and the fact that a handy and inexpensive edition of such a work has become a necessity to the student of romanic philology, as well as to the teacher of French, the paleographer, the historian and the educated laity who read French, the publisher trusts that this edition will recommend itself to a large circle of subscribers.

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The Library Journal, P. O. Box 943, N. Y. City. The Library, July, 1891. Title-pages and indexes to The Library as follows: v. 2, 1890; v. 4, '92; v. 6, '94.

New Hampshire State Library, Concord, N. H. Historical Magazine, 15t series, v. 8-10.

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